

MANY SHOTS WERE FIRED

Daring Attempted Burglary Last Night.

PLUNDER WORTH THOUSANDS

Police Disturbed Robbers in a Jewelry Store—A Desperate Crook Captured.

The largest criminal job which has been attempted in Honolulu in years was cleverly frustrated by the police last night. A conspiracy to rob E. A. Ward's jewelry store on upper Fort street, near Kukui street, was revealed to the police department by one of the gang. The store was watched by a number of officers, whose patience was rewarded by their seeing a trunk taken out of the place and deposited in a hack by two colored men and a white man. The robbers were commanded to halt, but instead ran away, pursued by the police. A fusillade of shots was fired by both sides, no one, however, being hit. Later on one of the colored men, Bob Williams, was arrested in Fisher's lodging house at Ka-kako. In the trunk was found jewelry to the value of \$2,500. Early this morning the police were still searching the city for the other two robbers.

Williams is suspected of being one of the men who last Friday night robbed a Chinese hackdriver at the point of the gun, near the Lunalilo home. Four charges have been preferred against him.

The police got the tip about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth immediately prepared a plan of action. The informant was one of the gang who had been arrested yesterday on another charge.

About 7 p. m. Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth, Lieutenant Leslie and Officers Joy and Agnew went to the scene of the projected robbery and laid in wait. Ward, who had been told of what was going on, had left his place so that the thieves might have every chance to fall into the trap laid for them.

Nothing happened until 9 o'clock, when three men were seen to drive up to the store in a hack. They entered the place from the rear and shortly afterwards emerged, carrying a trunk, which they deposited in the back. Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth rushed from his hiding place and, gun in hand, commanded the men to halt. Instead they started off down Kukui street toward Nuuanu, at a dead run, hotly pursued by the officers. The Deputy Sheriff was afraid to shoot at them, for there was great danger of hitting innocent people, there being many about at the time. So, hoping to scare the robbers, he fired in the air two or three times. The commandment was repeated in a dead earnest, and then the other officers commenced to shoot. No one was hit, as far as could be ascertained, on either side.

One of the men ran into the Club Stables on Kukui street, and the Chinaman in attendance shut the door and put out the light, doubtless scared out of his wits. By the time the police gained entrance he had made good his escape, as did his two companions in another direction.

Seeing that their men had got away, the police returned to the station, and after a hurried consultation with the informant, paid a visit to Fisher's lodging house on Queen street. There one of the men wanted, Bob Williams, was found in bed and taken to the lock-up. A vigorous search was prosecuted for the other men, but up to the hour of going to press neither had been captured. Williams, who was shipped here from Tennessee, has a very bad record. Time and time again he has been arrested for vagrancy and carrying a deadly weapon. The police have regarded him as such a hard case that they have locked him up whenever a chance presented itself, in order to have him in safe keeping. He is suspected of being concerned in the hold up of a Chinese hack driver last Thursday night near the Lunalilo home, and also of robbing Wing Quai's store of \$10 last Thursday night. Four charges have been preferred against him, two of robbery, one of burglary and another of vagrancy.

The trunk was taken to the police station and opened by the owner. It contained over \$2,500 worth of rings, chains, watches and other jewelry. In the store was another trunk of jewelry just as valuable.

The idea of the robbers was to go to the store, knock on the back door, and when Ward put in an appearance, crack him over the head with a billy. There would then be nothing to hinder them in their operations.

Had the job gone through smoothly the plunder was to have been packed into an old plane and shipped to the coast.

While the men were in the store a colored woman walked in and down the adjacent sidewalk, keeping watch.

Lipton Will Try Again.

LONDON, November 25.—"Should no one else challenge, I am willing seriously to consider making another attempt to lift the cup."

This announcement was given out by Sir Thomas Lipton at a banquet given at the Hotel Cecil in his honor tonight which was attended by more than 400 guests.

"It would never do," added Sir Thomas, "to give up when only a pulse beat came between us and victory."

QUEEN LILIUOKALANI AND SUITE TURNED OUT OF FOUR FIRST-CLASS NEW YORK HOTELS



NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Queen Liliuokalani arrived here incognito Friday, and was turned away from the Waldorf-Astoria, Savoy, Netherlands and Plaza, because the clerks took her and her four companions for part of a company of Black Patti troubadours, and sealed up the registers. Queen Lili was finally recognized by a former subject, who is now a bell boy at the Plaza Hotel. He heard the clerk direct the party to the Hotel Roland, and lost no time making his way there and announcing that the Queen was coming.

When the party arrived at the Roland, Secretary Joshua Aea asked the clerk for the two best rooms in the house, one for "two ladies," and the other for himself and friend.

"We are very strict in this hotel about whom we take in," said the clerk. "Have you any baggage?"

"Sir!" exclaimed Aea, throwing down seventeen trunk and bag checks, "I am tired of these insults. I am the Queen's secretary. The Queen is here."

"What's she queen of?"

"She is Queen Liliuokalani."

That satisfied the clerk. He let the Queen and Myra have room 310, and sent John and Joshua to room 307.

The party will spend the winter in Washington, and will endeavor to enter society.

MACKAY TALKS OF THE CABLE

San Francisco is to be the Eastern Terminal Point.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 27.—John W. Mackay, president of the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company, is here for a week's rest and recreation. In Mr. Mackay's party are his private secretary, R. V. Dey, and his attorney, W. S. Wood of San Francisco. Coast Manager L. W. Storer of the Postal met the party on the arrival of the Owl from San Francisco.

"I am not here for the purpose of seeking a terminus for the proposed cable," said Mr. Mackay. "We have already chosen San Francisco for the terminal. No other place has been seriously considered. We expect to get the bulk of our business from the northern city and the saving in distance in locating the terminus in Southern California would be more than counterbalanced by the overland tolls to San Francisco."

"The work of laying the first section of the cable from California to Honolulu will be started as soon as the cable can be finished and shipped to the two starting points of the section. This ought to take about seventy-five days, and telegraphic communication with Hawaii may confidently be looked for by early fall."

Mr. Mackay added that the United States government would have no proprietary interest in the Trans-Pacific cable. In times of war the cable would be turned over to the State, War and Navy Departments for government business, and government messages would always have precedence over all others.

VAN ORSDEL OUT; BRECKONS IN

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 2, 1901.—Pacific Commercial Advertiser.

AMERICA IS WIDE OPEN TO IMPORTATIONS FROM MANILA

The Supreme Court Decides Against Tariff on Philippine Imports—Honolulu Will Have Cheap Hardwood, Cigars, Etc.

WASHINGTON, December 2.—Opinions were rendered in the Supreme Court today in the last two of the insular cases. One of them was that known as the "Fourteen Diamond Ring Case," involving the relationship of the United States to the Philippines from a tariff point of view, and the other what is known as the "Dooley case No. 2, involving the constitutionality of the collection of duty on goods shipped from New York to Porto Rico."

In the former case the court, through Chief Justice Fuller, held that the diamond rings brought in from the Philippines, and over which the case arose, should have been exempt from duty under the Paris treaty of peace, as that treaty made the Philippines American territory. The decision in the Philippine case followed closely that of the first Porto Rican case in the last term.

In the Dooley case decided today it was held that the duty collected on goods carried from New York to Porto Rico was permissible, but that it was in reality a tax for the benefit of the Porto Ricans themselves, rather than an export duty, as was claimed by the merchants who antagonized the government. In both cases there were dissenting opinions concurred in by four of the nine Justices of the Court.

The decisions were rendered in the room of the Senate Committee on Judiciary, where the Court is sitting temporarily, and owing to the limited space there were comparatively few persons, and those lawyers present. The delivery of the opinions in chief, with the reading of the dissenting opinions, consumed a little more than an hour, and were listened to with the closest attention.

It is generally believed that the finding in the Philippine case will lead to early efforts to secure legislation for the regulation of our commercial relations with those islands. As the Porto Rican opinion sustains the constitutionality of the Foraker act, no such necessity will arise with reference to Porto Rico.

Justices Gray, White, Shiras and McKenna united in dissenting from the Court's opinion in the Philippine case, but they filed no written statement beyond a mere note in which they said that they "dissented for the reasons stated in their opinions in the case of De Lima vs. Bidwell, Dooley vs. The United States and Downs vs. Bidwell in the last term of the Court."

Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, by steamer. Doria from San Francisco. Van Orsdel of Wyoming has withdrawn as a candidate for District Attorney of Hawaii. R. W. Breckons of Wyoming enters the field strongly supported.

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ERNEST G. WALKER.

Latest Sugar Prices. NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Sugar—Raw. Fair refining, 4 1/2c; centrifugal, 5c; molasses sugar, 3c. Refined, 5 1/2c; crushed, 5.50c; powdered, 5.50c; granulated, 4.90c.

The government surplus for November was \$5,517,500.

ROOSEVELT'S FIRST WORD TO CONGRESS

In Hawaii our aim must be to develop the Territory on the traditional American lines. We do not wish a region of large estates tilled by cheap labor; we wish a healthy American community of men, who themselves till the farms they own. All our legislation for the islands should be shaped with this end in view; the well-being of the average home-maker must afford the true test of the healthy development of the islands. The land policy should, as nearly as possible, be modeled on our homestead system.



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

Declares for Reciprocity With Special Advantages to Cuba, the Canal and the Canal.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.—There was a full gathering of Senators and members of the House today for the purpose of hearing the message of the President. Despite the cold and penetrating rain there was a great attendance in the galleries, and the interest was intense. When the committee which had waited upon the President reported that he would send the message they were followed in a minute by Major Pruden, who reported the message.

There was no demonstration in the Senate, but in the House when the passages referring to anarchists were read there was applause, and when the declaration in favor of the Chinese exclusion law was heard there was much applause from both sides of the chamber. There was a continual show of interest, and while ordinarily there is a small attendance and little interest, there were few members who left their seats, but all followed the reading from printed copies.

Among the most important declarations are those in favor of reciprocity and the giving to Cuba of all possible advantages; for the cable and the canal; for the re-enactment of the Chinese exclusion law, and most strongly in favor of the Monroe doctrine and the increase of the navy. The message in part is as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: The Congress assembles this year under the shadow of a great calamity. On the 6th of September President McKinley was shot by an anarchist while attending the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, and died in that city on the 14th of that month.

Of the last seven elected presidents he is the third who has been murdered, and the bare recital of this fact is sufficient to justify grave alarm among all loyal American citizens. Moreover, the circumstances of this, the third assassination of an American president, have a peculiar sinister significance. Both President Lincoln and President Garfield were killed by assassins of types unoriginally not uncommon in history; President Lincoln falling a victim to the terrible passions caused by four years of civil war, and President Garfield to the revengeful vanity of a disappointed office seeker. President McKinley was killed by an utterly depraved criminal belonging to that body of criminals who object to all governments, good and bad alike, who are against any form of popular liberty if it is guaranteed by even the most just and liberal laws, and who are as hostile to the upright exponent of a free people's sober will as to the tyrannical and irresponsible despot.

It is not too much to say that at the time of President McKinley's death he was the most widely loved man in all the United States; while we have never had any public man in his position who has been so wholly free from the bitter animosities incident to public life. His political opponents were the first to bear the heaviest and most generous tribute to the broad kindness of nature, the sweetness and gentleness of character which so endeared him to his close associates. To a standard of lofty integrity in public life, he united the tender affections and home virtues which are all important in the make-up of a national character. A gallant soldier in the great war for the Union, he also shone as an example to all our people because of his conduct in the most sacred and intimate of home relations. There could be no personal hatred of him, for he never reckoned with such considerations for the welfare of others. No one could fail to respect him who knew him in public and private life. The defenders of those murderous criminals who seek to excuse their criminality by asserting that it is exercised for political ends, and against wealth and irresponsible power. But for this assassination even these base apologies cannot be urged.

President Roosevelt then devotes much space in his eulogy upon the dead president and to reflections upon anarchy and anarchists, saying in one place:

When we turn from the man to the nation, the harm done is so great as to excite our gravest apprehensions and to demand our wisest and most resolute action. This criminal was a professed anarchist, inflamed by the teachings of professed anarchists, and probably also by reckless utterances of those who, on the stump and in the public press, appeal to the dark and evil spirits of malice and greed, envy and sullen hatred. The wind is sown by the men who preached such doctrines and they cannot escape their share of responsibility for the whirlwind that is reaped. This applies alike to the deliberate demagogue, to the exploiter of sensationalism and the crude and foolish visionary, who, for whatever reason, apologizes for crime or excites aimless discontent.

After further comment, this recommendation is made: I earnestly recommend to the Congress that in the exercise of its wise discretion it should take into consideration

the coming to this country of anarchists or persons professing principles hostile to all government and justifying the murder of those placed in authority. Such individuals as those who not long ago gathered in open meetings to glorify the murder of King Humbert of Italy perpetrate a crime, and the law should insure their vigorous punishment. They and those like them should be kept out of this country; and if found here they should be promptly deported to the country whence they came; and far-reaching provision should be made for the punishment of those who stay. No matter calls more urgently for the wisest thought of the Congress.

The Federal courts should be given jurisdiction over any man who attempts to kill the president or any man who, by the Constitution or by law, is in line of succession for the presidency, while the punishment for an unsuccessful attempt should be proportioned to the enormity of the offense against our institutions.

Turning to the condition of the country at large, the president says business confidence has been restored and the nation is to be congratulated upon its present abounding prosperity. He comments upon the greater growth of cities than the country, and upon the growth of fortunes as well, saying that the creation of the great corporate fortunes is not due to the tariff, nor to any government action, but to natural causes. In the business world, he comments too upon the fact that the rich have not grown richer at the expense of the poor; for the wage earner was never in better condition than at the present time. As he deals with corporations, he says the personal equation is the most important factor in a business operation, and that the business ability of the man at the head of a concern fixes the gulf between success and failure. He points out the fact that similar conditions as to corporations exist in all other countries, and that to strike at the interests of one set of men endangers those of all others. He compares the ten years of 1890, beginning in 1882, with the period of plenty now existing, and says it is better to make no laws than to enact inconsiderate legislation, saying the laws of the past, against trusts would have been mischievous had they not been ineffective. After further comment along these lines, he says:

All this is true; and yet it is also true that there are real and grave evils, one of the chief being over-capitalization, because of its many baneful consequences; and a resolute and practical effort must be made to correct these evils.

There is a widespread conviction in the minds of the American people that the great corporations known as trusts are in certain of their features and tendencies hurtful to the general public. This is based upon sincere conviction that combination and concentration should be, not prohibited, but supervised and, within reasonable limits, controlled, and in my judgment this conviction is right.

The first essential in determining how to deal with the great industrial combinations is knowledge of the facts—publicity. In the interests of the public, the government should have the right to inspect and examine the workings of the great corporations engaged in interstate business.

In the interest of the whole people, the nation should, without interfering with the power of the States in the matter itself, also assume power of supervision and regulation over all corporations doing an interstate business.

There should be created a cabinet officer.

(Continued on page 2.)

Season of 1901.

We think we are doing our share to cheer you up and make you feel that Christmas is really almost here again.

Our assortment of goods this year has never been equalled, and you are cordially invited to make us a visit and inspect our store.

You will find numerous articles, both useful and ornamental, which will interest and please you.

For us to enumerate what is unnecessary, as you know how varied our stock is.

We can suit everybody.

Our store will be open evenings, commencing Saturday, December 14th, with music, as usual.

ALL ARE WELCOME

W. W. Dimond & Co.

LIMITED.

Wholesale and Retail

..... Dealers in

CROCKERY, GLASS AND HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.

53-55-57 King St.

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KOMEL SODA

At Home,
At the Club,
At Your Receptions,
and at all
Social Gatherings

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO., LIMITED.

Sole Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.
Island Orders Solicited.
Telephone Main 71

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

SHIPPERS ARE NOTIFIED THAT a new freight schedule will go into effect on and after December 1, 1901.

Information in regard to changes in rates can be obtained at the office of the company, corner Fort and Queen streets, Honolulu.

C. L. WIGHT,

President

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co.
(Limited.)
AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company.
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1834.
Accumulated Funds \$2,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE. Capital £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

AGENTS

HE DRIFTED OUT TO SEA Adventure of Man In a Capsized Boat.

On last Monday morning a South Sea Islander named Tagnimate, a resident of the South Sea Island colony at Lahaina, went out alone in a sail boat, fishing. During the afternoon while off the Island of Lanai a sudden squall capsized his boat. With difficulty he righted his boat, but found himself without oars, sail or mast. A strong current was running and by midnight he was near the coast of Kahoolawe. A counter current then caught the boat and by 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning had brought it back to a point opposite Lau-nu-poko on the Maui coast, near Olowalu.

From this point Tagnimate thought of either swimming ashore, or swimming and pushing his boat to the beach, but the appearance of a number of sharks in the vicinity made the plan too risky. In the meantime his friends in the South Sea Island village had become alarmed at his non return, and word was sent along the Maui coast to look out for the missing man. Shortly after daylight on Tuesday morning an Olowalu fisherman saw the boat adrift far out at sea, and put off in his canoe. Tagnimate's sail boat was taken in tow and carried back to the village, where he was received with great demonstrations of joy by the excited villagers.—Maui News.

NEW MANAGER FOR KIHAI.

Mr. W. F. Pogue, who has been identified with Kihai Plantation since its inception, has resigned his position as manager, and will be succeeded by James Scott, former chief engineer of Olua Plantation. Mr. Scott has made arrangements to come over and begin his duties as manager in about two weeks.

Mr. Scott has been actively engaged in engineering work on the plantations for a number of years, on Molokai and at Makaweli. For the past year Mr. Scott has been superintending the construction of the new mill at Olua, and will bring a ripe and rich experience to bear on the difficult engineering problems which Kihai presents. He is enthusiastic in regard to Kihai, and is a reporter of the Hilo Tribune he said, "I shall be glad to be identified with the job of putting Kihai in the front rank of producers."—Maui News.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MAUI, Dec. 7.—Recently the centre of interest of the Maui community has changed to Lahaina, where the Second Circuit Court, Hon. J. W. Kalua presiding, together with the grand and petit jurors, are trying cases. The term began on Wednesday, the 4th, which was spent in examining the calendar.

Land Commissioner Boyd is to make a circuit of Maui for the purpose of viewing government lands and becoming acquainted with the island. He left Lahaina for Makaweli on the 6th and this morning in company with Sub-Lang Agent W. O. Aiken, departed for Hana via Ulupalaka. Tonight he will spend at Rose Ranch, the residence of Dr. Raymond. Three days will be spent on the Hana trip.

Normal Instructor S. Kellinot departed for Lahaina on the 2nd, going by the way of Kahakuloa.

During Saturday evening, Nov. 30th, and Monday evening, the 2nd, the Boston Concert Company gave entertainments in Wailuku, the best the town has ever had the pleasure of listening to. The company returned to Lahaina on Tuesday.

During Wednesday, the 4th, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Baldwin returned to Paia from a trip to the coast.

D. T. Fleming is quite sick in the Paia Plantation Hospital. Every Saturday afternoon scrub games of polo are played on the Paia grounds.

GREAT AREAS TO BE CULTIVATED

Mr. Joseph Vance, who as the representative of Miller, Sloss & Scott of San Francisco, has been spending the past month touring the islands, will leave in the Sonoma with a greater idea of the future of the group than he had when he came, though he has been a careful observer of island movements for many years. In the opinion of Mr. Vance there will be greater development in the future and the line of progress will be so varied that there will be no question as to the stability of the prosperity which will come. "I traveled over the islands of Hawaii and Maui," said Mr. Vance yesterday, "and I was more than pleased with what I saw. The fertility of the soil, the advancement of the science of cane growing, the areas which yet be drawn under cultivation, all combine to give a tourist a great idea of the future of the islands. The growing of sugar cane has reached its highest development and it is a matter of astonishment that there can be such a great acreage brought under irrigation with the pumping plant. The only way in which this is possible is that the pumps are of the highest type. The islands have not reached their greatest development by any means. Wherever I went I saw large areas where yet water will be found and the cultivation of the areas made possible. The lands are capable of producing every kind of product and certainly will not be permitted to lie idle. The lands wherever I have seen them are as fertile as any areas I have seen in the States, not excepting California, and when the limit of cultivation has been reached the islands will be extremely prosperous."

San Francisco buyers will see that

MECHANICS' UNION TO BE REVIVED BY HOME RULERS

Working upon the same plans which were followed a dozen years ago, the men who at that time started and carried on the anti-Oriental agitation are now endeavoring to re-form the Mechanics' Union. The plan carries with it the concert of the former members of the union now in the executive committee of the Home Rule party, to the end that delegates from the various labor organizations are thereby to have seats in that committee.

The information coming from those who took part in the anti-Chinese agitation of the latter eighties, is to the effect that there will be an effort made at once to unite the various labor bodies upon a platform of opposition to the proposed bringing in of any Chinese, for any purpose whatever. There will be meetings held first of the men in the various trades, and then there is projected a mass meeting to enter a protest.

There is no feeling in this, according to the information received, except the plan to manufacture political capital.

The new trade of the Pacific passes through that city. There can be no diversion of the bulk of the trade from that city and the business people are alive to the situation. While there has been some loss experienced because of the strike the people are going ahead and will more than retrieve any lost ground.

Another San Franciscan, who has had much to do with the development of the central portion of the State, was a recent visitor to Honolulu, leaving in the last ship. Mr. C. H. King and his son, Joseph King, were on their way home after a trip through the Philippines, whither they went on a prospecting tour, representing a party of Eastern capitalists. The senior Mr. King it was who sold the site of the big Watsonville beet sugar mill to Claus Spreckels, and who was one of the pioneers of the Salinas valley. Mr. King amassed a fortune in the redwoods of Humboldt later and it was as a timber expert that he went to the Philippines. The investigations of the Messrs. King were carried on systematically. They went up the streams as far as they could in boats and then took to the woods on foot. In this way they surveyed as far as they could the forests of Luzon, Cebu and Mindanao. In conversation with a friend here, who repeated the conversation to the Advertiser, Mr. King said:

"The metropolis of the Philippines is entirely out of place. Manila is in the typhoon belt, is unhealthy and low and as it is so far away from the southern islands, in my opinion the capital of the archipelago will be removed in time to a point further south. There are places where the harbors are deep and safe and which offer excellent sites for a safe, healthy city. Perhaps Luzon will be the future metropolis of the group."

"The wealth of the Philippines has not been fully estimated. I found in one tract of twenty miles long by forty miles broad, gold measures which are exceedingly valuable. There is enough gold there to pay all the war expenses of the United States. We passed over valleys which surpassed anything I had ever seen before. They will prove the most fertile of any country in the world in my opinion."

"As to timber, the forests are very rich. The hardwoods predominate. In many places I found virgin growths of a variety of mahogany, the trees 2 to 4 feet in diameter and a clear 125 feet up to the first bough. The timber will be exported to the United States and will be of great value to the United States."

KALIHI TRAM BUSES DOOMED

The day of the Hawaiian Tramways Company buses is almost at an end in Honolulu. The extension of the line of the Rapid Transit Company to the Fertilizer Works in Kalihi was the death knell to the line of buses which has for so many years been in operation between the works and Nuuanu street. Since the electric cars started during the week on their regular runs on the newly-laid track to the works, the great, heavy, lumbering wagons, termed buses, have been as empty of patrons as Mother Hubbard's cupboard was of bones.

For the past three or four days the buses have made lonesome trips, and the drivers have had little to attend to except their thought of their future prospects. As the tram buses charged 10 cents for the trip between Nuuanu street and the Fertilizer Works, and the Rapid Transit charges only 5 cents for a trip which occupies half the time and is more fascinating, and ten times as comfortable, the result is plain. For 5 cents a resident of the Fertilizer Works district can ride from that end to the terminus of the Manoa branch, and arrive there almost as soon as the bus lands its passengers at Nuuanu street.

Yesterday the Rapid Transit cars running on the Kalihi line were generally well filled both coming and going. The tram cars contained but few passengers, and these were probably passengers for Waikiki or for a section of the city not touched closely by the Rapid Transit. Of ten buses going and coming yesterday afternoon, six were absolutely devoid of patrons, in each of three others was one passenger, and the remaining one contained a native woman and two children. The probabilities are although the drivers did not seem to know that the bus line between the city and the Fertilizer Works will be discontinued shortly. Wagons will probably be kept on the Kamehameha IV. road route. The Nuuanu Valley branch is not affected by the developments in local electric street railroading.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Lieut. Col. Joseph R. Girard, deputy surgeon general, has been relieved from duty as chief surgeon of the department of the Columbia and ordered to Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands for duty, relieving Maj. Blair D. Taylor, surgeon, who is ordered to Fort Snelling, Minn., to relieve Capt. Alfred E. Bradley, assistant surgeon, who is ordered to the Philippines for assignment to duty.

ital for the Home Rulers, who will, as soon as they feel that they have the strength, make a determined fight for recognition as the only sincere pure Republican party of the Islands.

It is understood an attempt will be made to secure enough men in the executive committee who are opposed to the members of the recent Legislature, to insure their turning down when the time for nominations comes, and the selection of strong and steady men, who have no axes to grind or animosities to feed, and who will therefore give the time of session to working for the community. The belief is that in this way there may be named a set of candidates which will appeal to the people of the Islands. The men who are working the scheme are the same who worked upon anti-Asiatic agitation many years ago, and they are ready to make another stroke at this time, using as their argument for the consolidation of the workingmen, that the plantation managers all want Chinese for the purpose of keeping down wages.

Hilo Town's Good New Year Program.

Plans have been perfected for a great race meeting at Hoolulu Park on New Year's lasting two days. Over \$1,000 will be distributed in purses by Geo. S. McKenzie, manager of the track. The special rates granted by the Wilder Steamship Company guarantees a large attendance from Honolulu. The Honolulu contingent will be accompanied by the Hawaiian band, the services of which were secured by Mr. McKenzie when he was in Honolulu last month.

The program for the two days will give the good trotters and runners of Hawaii ample opportunity and encouragement to do their best. Besides the liberal purses several fine cups, offered by public spirited merchants, make the list of trophies very attractive.

On New Year's day a ball game between nine belonging to the Hilo league will be played in the center of the ring beginning at 1 o'clock p. m. One-half hour earlier, at 12:30 p. m. each day, the Hawaiian band, led by Captain Berger, will give a preliminary concert at Hoolulu Park grand stand.

Hilo is looking for a large number of visitors from the other Islands at these races, and everybody will work together for the pleasure and entertainment of the strangers within the gates.

The two day program of races will be as follows:

NEW YEAR'S DAY.

- 1.—Trotting and pacing, 2:15 class, Holmes cup, purse \$100.
- 2.—One-mile dash, free for all, Hilo Track cup and purse of \$150.
- 3.—Half-mile dash, free for all, Critteron cup given by Chas. J. McCarthy of Honolulu and purse of \$100.
- 4.—Trotting and pacing, 2:35 class, purse \$75.
- 5.—Three-eighths mile dash, purse \$75.
- 6.—Half-mile dash, Japanese-owned horses, purse \$50.
- 7.—Six furlongs dash, free for all, purse \$100.
- 8.—Five furlongs dash, free for all, purse \$100.
- 9.—Half-mile dash, Japanese-owned horses, purse \$50.
- 10.—One-mile hurdle race, six jumps, purse \$75.

JANUARY 2.

- 1.—Trotting and pacing, 2:25 class, purse \$100.
- 2.—Half-mile dash, free for all, handicap, purse \$100.
- 3.—Half-mile dash, Japanese-owned horses, purse \$25.
- 4.—Five furlongs dash, free for all, handicap, purse \$75.
- 5.—One-mile dash, free for all, Hilo Mercantile cup and purse of \$100.
- 6.—One and one-quarter mile hurdle race, eight hurdles, purse \$75.
- 7.—Six furlongs dash, free for all, handicap, purse \$75.
- 8.—Consolation race, one mile, purse \$75.

After all entries are in changes will be made in the order if possible to avoid two races in succession by the same horse.

Baseball game between Hilo league nines, 1 o'clock p. m., sharp, purse \$50, given by the Volcano Stables. The rubber barrier will be used to start all races with. This has been experimented with recently and found to act perfectly.

Preliminary concert by Hawaiian band at Hoolulu Park each day at 12:30 p. m. Conditions—Ten per cent to enter, second horse saves entry out of purse, entries close 1 p. m. Monday, December 30, at Volcano Stables office; scratches close at 8 p. m. Tuesday, December 31, weights for handicaps close 7 p. m., January 1.

Three to enter and three to start in all races except the match between Socialist and Welser—Hilo Tribune

REMOVAL OF BOAT HOUSE.

Contract Awarded by Myrtles to the Hawaiian Dredging Company.

The Hawaiian Dredging Company has been awarded the contract for the removal of the Myrtle boat house from its present site. The work of driving the piles at the new location below the Channel wharf will, in all probability, be commenced this morning, and it is believed that the entire work will be completed in about three weeks. A number of changes are to be made in the interior of the boat house, which will also be made much larger.

It is proposed to build an addition to extend its length twenty feet. The section now occupied by the locker room will be knocked out and added to the boat room space. A new janitor's room will be put in, and the portions renewed. The new boat house location is about 400 feet below the Channel wharf, and will be about 150 feet away from the seawall.

London Wants to See Her.

I should much like to see Miss Helen Wilder, the lady policeman, whose boat is in Honolulu. She is a mounted officer, is armed with a revolver, and wears in her soft felt hat the military star that is the badge of her calling. Miss Wilder is only four and twenty, and has no need of work, for her father is one of the sugar kings of the Pacific, but her love for children and animals is so intense that she entered the force in order as efficaciously as possible to become their protector.—London Ladies Field

SHIP SUGAR FROM MILL Prospect That New Plan Will be Followed.

SHOULD the plans, which occupy the attention of Capt. W. G. Goodman, superintendent of shipping for the firm of Alexander & Baldwin, with station at San Francisco, but who is now here, be carried to the logical conclusion, which it is intimated is possible, there will be a great decrease in the number of ships which are to come to this harbor with miscellaneous cargoes and for return loads of sugar. The plan is in general to have all ships go direct to the plantations, unload the coal or other material which they carry, and take on the sugar while lying at the same anchorage.

The inauguration of the system for his firm, which may be continued until all the sugar mills on the lee side of the various Islands have their own landings, will be made at Makaweli. The Waialeale today will take up to the Kaula port four great mushroom anchors, for moorings, and chains which will be sufficient to hold any ship which may go to the harbor to discharge or receive cargo. Captain Goodman will go with the ship for the purpose of putting down the moorings, and will for a time stay there to look after the workings of the plan. There is a coal vessel nearly due, and it is hoped to install the anchors and repair the small wharf in time to handle this cargo.

The anchors which will be put down will number four, and each weighs 4,000 pounds. It was found by actual test in San Francisco that the anchors of the inverted mushroom type, which have been urged for adoption by Captain Goodman for the past twenty years, of the weight of the ones now here, outlasted anchors of the old type which weighed 6,700 pounds. The moorings will be placed so that the nearest to the shore are within a half mile of the little dock, while the furthest out are not more than one mile off shore. The others will be placed in between, so that a ship may haul out if it is desired, thus enabling the vessel to keep a safe distance in all kinds of weather, for while it is often wise to have a ship at the closest range during the period of settled weather, it is deemed safe to make provision for the vessels being kept off shore during the winter season.

After the repair of the small dock at Makaweli, there will remain only the arrival of the lighters which ply between the ships and the shore. These are similar to, but larger than, the ordinary whaleboat, which is used by the Island steamers, but in addition there will be a naphtha launch of the same size as the whaleboats which will be used to handle them between the ships and shore. The boats will have about six tons capacity, and will be six in number. These will be kept at Makaweli, in sailing vessels, being now on the way, and they will be sent forward to Kaula at once.

The moorings are sufficient not only for the usual sailing ship which plies in the Island trade, but as well, for a steamer of 5,000 tons. The chains are of the heaviest type for vessels of that tonnage, and it is aimed to make this anchorage such that if in time the carrying trade is to be given over from the sailing ships to the trampers, there will be no danger for one of that type hooking onto the moorings.

Captain Goodman said last evening: "It may result that the various plantations which are so located that sailing ships can safely lie off and transfer cargo and load sugar direct, will all be provided for the safe mooring of the ships. In the case of Makaweli, in my opinion, that the sending of supplies direct to the plantation, and the loading of sugar there, will result in a saving of nearly, if not quite, \$30,000 within the year. There will be perhaps 15,000 tons of sugar outgoing, and as much general cargo incoming. This will mean a saving of more than \$1 a ton. The condition of the market for sugar is such that all the possible economies must be put into practice, and this will be one of the greatest for the plantations."

"The anchors which I am using are of a type which will hold wherever they are put down, but which are not available for use by a ship, only for moorings. They are of such weight and shape that there would be great danger of staving in the bows of a ship in hitting them, and such anchors, years ago I made a small boat for a little friend here, and I made for it a small brass anchor of this type. It held so well that it broke the string which I used as a chain, and I was convinced that the type was a good one. We put down the anchor we are using here and rigged against it an old type anchor, weighing 6,700 pounds, and with a team of six horses pulling, the trial being on a dry lot, where there was little chance to get a hold, the mushroom held the longest."

"Since the strike there has not been the revival of business which was expected along the San Francisco waterfront. There surely was a great deal of business taken away from the city by its northern rivals on account of the tie-up. The Sound cities have through rail connection and they are alive to the chances when San Francisco is tied up."

Captain Goodman was formerly the master of the Robert Lewers and left that post to join the Alexander & Baldwin force nearly two years ago.

COUGHS AND COLDS IN CHILDREN

Recommendation of a Well Known Chicago Physician
I use and prescribe Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for almost all obstinate, contracted coughs, with direct results. I prescribe it to children of all ages. Am glad to recommend it to all in need and seeking relief from colds and coughs and bronchial affections. It is non-narcotic and safe in the hands of the most unprofessional. A universal panacea for all marking—Mrs. Mary R. Melendy, M. D., Ph. D. Chicago, Ill.
U. S. A. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Mayor W. A. Purdy, from Hilo, is paying Honolulu a visit.

AGAINST AWFUL ODDS

Firemen Forced to Fight for Their Lives.

Fighting in the midst of flames and suffocating smoke, his life threatened by falling walls and timbers, the fireman follows his duty without thought of himself. The thrilling escapes and dramatic incidents of which the public hears are not the least of his dangers. To be roused by the alarm, to dash through all kinds of weather to the scene of disaster and to find himself, after the fierce fight with the flames, drenched and chilled—these are more homely perils, but equally grave. Accustomed to danger and hardship the fireman often does not take ordinary physical precautions. This was the case with Joseph V. Watson, of Astoria, Oregon, who had a narrow escape. He tells the story himself as follows:

"In 1896 while in the fire department, frequent exposure brought on an attack of rheumatism. It grew worse and finally got so bad that I couldn't do any work. I partially lost the use of my right arm and side and suffered the horrible pains that only those who have rheumatism can feel. Part of the time I was confined to my bed. For a while it was under the care of a doctor in Seattle but he did not do me any good. He only gave me powders to soothe the pain so that I could get some sleep. I also tried massage but without any relief. Then I went to our regular doctor here but he could do nothing for me. He said he thought I was slightly touched with palsy."

"Since doctors seemed unable to help me I felt discouraged. But my wife noticed Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People advertised in some paper and so we gave them a trial. This was in 1899, and two months after I began their use I was a well man. I do not need to take any medicine now and I feel like another being. I can candidly say if any person will follow the directions he will be relieved."

Mr. Watson is now engineer in charge of the Hattie, one of the many yachts that ply upon the Columbia river, as hale and hearty a man as one could wish to see, and he attributes it all to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. His address is No. 468 Irving avenue, Astoria, Oregon.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold only in boxes at fifty cents a box or six boxes for two dollars and fifty cents, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Wm. G. Irwin & Co., LIMITED.

Fire and Marine Insurance Agts.

AGENTS FOR THE

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool,
Alliance Assurance Company of London,
Alliance, Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd., of London,
Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh,
Wilhelm, of Magdeburg General Insurance Company,
Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.

Olaa Assessments.

THE 17TH AND 18TH ASSESSMENTS, of 50c each, are now bearing interest at the rate of 1 per cent per month.

THE 19TH ASSESSMENT of 1/4% of 50c per share, has been called, to be due and payable November 26th.

Interest will be charged on assessments unpaid ten (10) days after the same are due at the rate of 1 per cent per month from the date on which such assessments are due.

The above assessments will be payable at the office of the B. F. Dillingham Company, Limited, Stangenwald Building, ELMER E. PAXTON, Treasurer Olaa Sugar Company, Ltd., Honolulu, T. H., July 20, 1901. 2531

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT at the annual meeting of the Haleakala Ranch Company, held on the 21st instant, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year, viz:

H. P. Baldwin, Esq., President.
L. A. Thurston, Esq., Vice Pres't.
Geo. H. Robertson, Esq., Treasurer.
E. F. Bishop, Secretary.
W. G. Taylor, Auditor.
E. F. BISHOP, Secretary.
Dated Honolulu, November 22, 1901. 2236

Auction Sale of Delinquent Sugar Stock.

ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at my salesroom, 65 Queen street, Honolulu, I will sell at public auction, by order of the Treasurer, Mr. Elmer E. Paxton, the following certificates of stock in the Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd., unless the seventeenth assessment, delinquent November 20th, with interest and advertising expenses, is paid on or before the day and hour of sale at the offices of the B. F. Dillingham Co., Ltd., Stangenwald building, Honolulu.

Certificate	Name	Shares
168	Joe Keakalawa	5
212	R. N. Filler	50
230	J. L. Wheeler Jr.	25
294	William Wright	10
496	James McCreedy	17
522	J. E. Westbrook	17
532	Ching Hung	3
549	Mary Ferreira	37
617	Mrs. Mary K. Viven	5
672	W. W. Wright	17
678	J. T. Wright	5
1025	Louis S. Gear	25
1225	1675 McC Stewart	126.5
1267	L. H. Howard, Tr.	10
1592	A. L. Andrews	10
1652	Mrs. W. T. Paty	12
1727	Mrs. H. C. Austin	10
1826	J. Maxwell Taft	10
1837	H. McKechnie	5

ELMER E. PAXTON Treasurer
Honolulu, November 29, 1901

JAS. F. MORGAN, AUCTIONEER.

WILL MOVE TO KALIH Slaughter Houses Are to Leave Iwilei.

(From Saturday's daily)

A third meeting between the members of the Board of Health and the representatives of the slaughter houses in Iwilei was held yesterday afternoon. A satisfactory compromise was effected with the Metropolitan Meat Company, though, in regard to the other firms, no agreement has been reached.

Mr. Cecil Brown appeared on behalf of the Metropolitan, and submitted a plan for the construction of a flume to carry the slaughter house off far out into the sea, from the present location, until new buildings can be erected on land of the company at Kalih. This flume is to be 850 feet long, and will cost about \$500. It is to be built immediately, and the company agrees to remove from the present location within ninety days. So far, they have been unable to secure a right of way through the grounds of private parties in Kalih for the flume, and the Board of Health is making arrangements to secure the desired concessions from the United States, which owns land through which the pipe to the sea must be laid. It is understood that permission will be given for the flume to be built on the property of the Metropolitan. Mr. Brown stated that as soon as the desired right of way is secured, and given in writing, the company would agree to move from Iwilei within ninety days. He thought that the removal would require at least that length of time, as it would have to be made piecemeal, and arrangements must also be made with the railroad company for the transportation of meat to the city.

"You must recognize the imperative and immediate need of this removal from the present location, under the health conditions here," said President Sloggett.

"We recognize that and will remove our slaughter house as rapidly as is possible under the circumstances," said Mr. Brown.

"And in the meantime this flume to the sea must be built."

"That will be done right away," replied Mr. Brown.

Mr. Brown thought the Board of Health should give a guarantee that the slaughter houses would not again be compelled to move within a few years. None of the members were in favor of this, the authority opinion being that they had no authority to act for future boards, or make any promises for themselves, which would obstruct action in case the premises again became insanitary.

Dr. Pratt did not believe there was much danger from complaints at Kalih, and thought the slaughter houses would have a long lease of life there. He called attention to the fact that the Kalih site was surrounded on three sides, and there was little danger of residences being built in that vicinity, as the fertilizer works, Kalih stream, and the government reservation would stop a too near approach to the proposed slaughter houses.

F. F. Porter also appeared and protested against the removal of his pig pens from Iwilei. He said that his place was over water and was kept in a perfectly sanitary condition. The tide ebbed and flowed under it twice every twenty-four hours, and all refuse was carried far out to sea. He had purchased a spraying machine and white washed his place and kept it perfectly clean and sanitary. He said there wasn't a rat within a block of the premises, and he saw no reason why he should be compelled to move. The members of the board who had visited the place, and disagreed with Mr. Porter, and stated that they had seen rats about the place and that the stench was unbearable. Dr. Sloggett read from the minutes of the meeting eighteen months ago, in which it was shown that all the slaughter houses and pig pens had been ordered removed. Mr. Porter objected to removal, and stated that if he was compelled to leave the place he now has leased, the government should provide the site, as the Metropolitan Company owned all the desirable land at Kalih. He cited the desire of the city of San Francisco, where a site had been provided free of cost to the butchers and packers, and he thought that the local board should do likewise. He said it would cost him from \$3,000 to \$4,000 to move, and he ought to be given time to secure a new location. It was finally decided to let the matter of the pig pens go over for one meeting, with the understanding, however, that all the slaughter houses must be removed from Iwilei, and the place put in a sanitary condition immediately, pending the removal.

There were present at the meeting, President Sloggett, Dr. Cooper, Dr. Moore, E. P. Dole and Dr. Pratt, and Cecil Brown, Ed Ingham, F. F. Porter and Dr. Monsarrat.

FOR CULTIVATION OF PINEAPPLES

Articles of association of the Hawaiian Pineapple Company, with a capital of \$20,000, were filed with Treasurer Wright yesterday.

The purpose of the corporation, as given in section 1, are "to carry on the business of raising, selling, buying and canning pineapples and other fruit, and for such purpose to lease, purchase and acquire the necessary land for the raising of fruit and the maintaining of barns, factories, stables and buildings thereon, to raise money or secure the payment of money in such manner as may seem fit, to accept and hold stocks, to loan and advance money to agriculturists in all branches of agriculture, and to make contracts of any nature to carry on the business."

The capital stock of \$20,000 is divided into shares of \$20 each, and with power to increase to \$100,000. The shares are subscribed for as follows, by the incorporators: W. R. Castle Jr., 50 shares; A. F. Judd, 50 shares; T. J. King, 50 shares; T. H. Gibson, 50 shares; Edgar Wood, 25 shares; Chas. S. Dole, 25 shares; A. B. Ingalls, 10 shares; E. S. Boyd, 5 shares; A. W. Eames, 50 shares; Charles P. Grimwood, 5 shares; A. L. C. Atkinson, 25 shares.

PRINCE CUPID WILL LEAD THE HOME RULE FORCES

PRINCE CUPID is the rising star of Home Rule, and if the plans for the reorganization of the majority party are carried out, the young man will be the most active politician in the islands very soon. All the signs point to the recognition of the Prince as the chosen of the party for the leadership, and so great has his hold upon his fellow-members of the committee become, that it is doubtful if any other than Wilcox is now as strong, and perhaps there may be a new candidate for the first place, within the coming year.

The principal point in the plan for the reorganization of the party is the putting of its affairs in the hands of a committee, which shall be superior to the present executive body, and which shall consist of not more than ten or twelve members. This small body shall in the event of the success of the present plans be the supreme power in the party, answerable of course to the executive committee of sixty-five, which in turn shall be responsible to the people. It is safe to say that this plan will be followed, and that of the central committee more than a majority will be young men, men like Carlos Long, who is thought to be the man who will be the organizer of the party when next a campaign comes on.

Members of the executive committee of the Home Rulers who have been thinking over the recent moves, are of opinion that there never again will be a majority of the reactionary element. They profess to be astonished at the breadth which has come to Prince Cupid since his around-the-world journey, and they insist that his only idea is the advancement of the prosperity of his country and people. Owing to his own position, which renders it impossible that he should engage in any scramble for place, it is held that he will be a leader who will always be for what is the best in politics. Some of the men who take this view of the situation say that at a recent meeting, when some speaker was denouncing the haole, Prince Cupid jumped to his feet and in-

stead of James D. Dole, trustee, 227 shares; James D. Dole, 200 shares.

The lands of the company are at Wahiawa, and it has purchased from Jas. D. Dole 50,000 pineapple plants, and has an agreement to secure an additional 50,000 within a year.

ST. CLEMENT'S FAIR A SUCCESS

St. Clement's chapel fair held on Saturday afternoon and evening was an artistic out-of-door fete, and a financial success for the ladies' guild of the chapel, which was responsible for the event.

The loan exhibition of pictures, old china and antiques of great value was an attraction seldom offered to the public gaze. The curios were gathered in what was called the old curiosity shop, and excited much interest amongst hundreds of visitors. The charmingly laid out grounds of the chapel and parsonage were decked out in holiday attire, a large number of flags floating above the shrubbery assisting in making a pretty picture. In this beautiful setting of shrubbery, flowers and flags, with the quaint and picturesque English style of chapel in the background, a rare feast for the eyes was displayed. Tents and bunting were dotted the lawns and in these were offered for sale fancy work, candles, lemonade and the numerous what-alls always to be found at such places. A fish-pond in one of the tents proved the one absorbing attraction for the young ones. Ice cream, cake and lemonade were served by the young ladies attired as Columbias, and in the details of the dresses of many of the ladies in attendance at the tables, the national colors were quite conspicuous.

In the Old Curiosity Shop were displayed many treasures of heirlooms, but none were for sale. There was a dessert plate belonging to a set of the time of Andrew Jackson, loaned by Major Davis, U. S. A. It is from a set presented to the President Jackson by the Duchesse d'Angouleme, daughter of Louis XVI, when the White House was opened by Old Hickory; an incense burner from an old Mexican church; a sample of embroidery work done in 1808 by Mary Hamlen, aged 10 years, which is now owned by Mrs. A. S. Parke; Chinese cups and saucers over 200 years old, loaned by Mrs. Kincaid; a Viennese-carved cake once owned by Kamehameha V; a Rubens tapestry from the Chateau Montpensier, France, bought for the old "Deacon House." This tapestry was hung in the streets of Antwerp in honor of Marie de Medicis, and was loaned by E. A. P. Newcomb, an engraving representing a "Bonne Femme de Normandie," dated 1715, also loaned by Mr. Newcomb.

There was also a portrait made in 1857 of hair from the heads of the Davis family of Kentucky, loaned by Major Davis, U. S. A. The Hawaiian flag lowered from the flagstaff of the Palace in 1893 was displayed; an original will of Joseph Bailey, dated 1776, in which he willed "my negro slave woman named Margaret" to his wife. This was loaned by Mr. Newcomb. A piece of rare Persian embroidery, said to be over 200 years old, was loaned by W. R. Castle Jr. A piece of a silk dress once worn by Marie Antoinette, was shown by Mrs. Walbridge. So great was the interest in this loan exhibit that it has been decided to keep it open again this afternoon and evening.

A general sale of goods was made at the close of the evening by Auctioneer Will Fisher, running the entire total proceeds of the sale to about \$200. The Hawaiian band played during the afternoon, a native quintette being substituted for the evening.

At the regular annual meeting of Hawaiian Lodge, No. 21, F. & A. Masons, held on Monday evening, December 2nd, 1901, the following officers were elected and appointed to serve during the coming masonic year, viz: Frederick Whitney, worshipful master, Abraham Jones, senior warden, Robert Catton, junior warden, John Adair Hasinger, P. M., secretary, Alexander Mackintosh, P. M., chaplain, William Whitmarsh, Jacob Lando, senior deacon, Marston Campbell, junior deacon, Julius William Schoening, steward, William Alfred Anderson, Naylor, steward, Joshua Daniel Tucker, tyler.



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MAIL IN A FLOOD Postoffice Busy With Holiday Gifts.

The coming of Christmas is being felt in many spots now, and not the least is it apparent at the postoffice. Never before has there been such a flood of Christmas mail. Already what is known as the holiday mail has been felt in the outgoing shipments in the Peru and the Alameda. The two ships took away seventy and fifty-two sacks, respectively, and from the receipts at the local office, it is expected that the rush that unless mail is in early the registry division may not be able to handle it. The rush is on for these ships, as they are the very last by which mail may be sent, even to the Coast. The next regular mail is by the Aorangi, on the 18th, and that following to San Francisco by the America Maru, December 20th.

The extent of this mail is indicated by comparison with the mail of last year. There were at that time four ships whose mail came in the holiday class. December 7th the Zealandia had 27 bags; a week later the Zealandia had 28, and the next day, December 15th, the America Maru had 30 bags. The Alameda, the last of the ships whose mail would reach San Francisco before the holiday, carried only 18 bags. This shows a total of 217, while the mail of this season is expected to exceed those figures by 100 bags. This is not the only indicative feature, as the registry mail will be nearly twice as heavy this year, and the postal money order business will be even greater in proportion. One day of the week past showed a new record in money orders, when over \$4,000 was taken in, and more than 200 orders issued. In addition to the growth of domestic orders, the figures show that there is now being recorded an increase of nearly 20 per cent in the foreign money order department.

Nor does the postoffice get all that is coming, for the express companies find that they are being used to great extent in the sending of gifts to the Mainland, to an extent, in fact, which exceeds that reported in any previous year.

While this is the condition in the outgoing mails, the shops which deal in articles which ordinarily would be bought for package shipment, report that there is even a larger trade in gifts than they had during the same period last year. This is shown in the distinctively Hawaiian things offered for sale, the new calendars and the photographs, as well in the smaller line of curios.

The same report as to the opening up of trade is given by most of the dealers, although some insist that they have not felt the impetus yet. Leading dealers in all lines, stationers, jewelers, dry goods houses and household goods dealers say they have found an increased demand with the approach of the season for giving, and that the buying, while taking on a more practical form, in that the people seem to be giving useful rather than simply pretty gifts, is as free and generous as of old.

HAD A GOOD TIME.

A. J. Snell wanted to attend a party, but was afraid to do so on account of pains in his stomach, which he feared would grow worse. He says: "I was telling my troubles to a lady friend, who said 'Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy will put you in condition for the party.' I bought a bottle and took pleasure in stating that two doses cured me and enabled me to have a good time at the party." Mr. Snell is a resident of Summer Hill, N. Y. U. S. A. This remedy is for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

A bottle of benzine caught fire and exploded yesterday morning at George Martin's tailor shop. The blaze was extinguished before any damage had been done.

A CHINAMAN CUT HIS THROAT

Yong Hing, a Chinese tailor, committed suicide on Saturday morning by cutting his throat from ear to ear with a common bone handled knife, whetted to razor edge. The deed was committed on Nuuanu street in the rear of Yong Hing's shop, which adjoined Love's bakery.

The dead man left several sheets of manuscript, in which he ascribed his suicide to financial troubles. In the epistle he said farewell to his friends and left instructions as to the disposal of his property.

The man, who was scarcely alive when found, had crawled into a hack after cutting his throat. He was taken to the Queen's Hospital, where he expired soon after being admitted.

A coroner's jury was summoned and viewed the body at the hospital. The inquest will take place tomorrow night at 7 o'clock.

BURGLARY AT MAY'S STORE

Honolulu just now seems to be getting more than her share of hold-ups and burglaries. Two hold-ups and at least two burglaries took place last night, the two latter occurring about midnight on Saturday.

Kamehameha Girls' School was visited by one of the light-fingered gentry who, as far as is known, took away little of any value with him and left his coat behind as a souvenir of his visit.

The store of Henry May & Company on Fort street was also burglarized, the thief entering through the grating over a cellar. He went up stairs to the office and pried all the desks open, taking \$5.50 from Bookkeeper Prescott's desk and \$1.10 from Manager Aschbach's desk. He also examined a box of cigars containing a lot of "2-for-a-quarter" smokes, and one "2-for-a-bit-straight." Notwithstanding the fact that it had the least gaudy band round it of the bunch, the burglar, by some wonderful intuition, selected the Perfecto.

Having secured everything he thought he would be likely to need, the robber took the key of the front door, opened it, went out and shut the door after him, taking the key with him for future reference.

As soon as the police heard of the burglary, a domiciliary visit was paid to W. Hoopli Eq., alias "Barefooted Bill," of Kakaako. Bill was out, but returned at 5 p. m. yesterday. One of his hands was badly cut and he had been out gambling with some Japanese and that during a quarrel one of them had cut his hand with a knife. He was taken to the police station in order that his injury might receive competent treatment.

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth entertains a private opinion that Bill hurt his hand while trying to get through the grating of the cellar in the rear of May's store, the grating having fallen on the injured member. Meanwhile the suspect is locked up for investigation.

ACHI TUMBLED.

The Senator Fell Into a Hole and Injured His Leg Severely.

Last night W. C. Achi met with a painful accident near Kamehameha School. He was running to catch a Rapid Transit car and fell into an excavation close to the side of the track.

He was found by Officer Willis, suffering intense pain and it appeared at first that his leg was broken. The officer took Mr. Achi to his home, where his injuries were attended to. The tendons of the leg were badly sprained, and it is possible that a small bone was fractured.

The anniversary of Founders' Day will be observed at the Kamehameha Schools December 19th. The pupils will march to the royal mausoleum in the morning, and in the evening will attend exercises at Bishop memorial chapel.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 487.

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Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.

All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.

For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager. Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD FROM ALL IMPURITIES FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sore Legs.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.

It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of 50 each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases.

Prepared and SOLD EVERYWHERE.

THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

Trade mark—BLOOD MIXTURE.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

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THOUS

Hawaiian Gazette.

Published at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. I., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per Month, Foreign, \$1.50

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Payable invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON, Manager.

TUESDAY DECEMBER 10

When an American admiral wins a sea fight it means big prize money for his lawyers.

Prince Cupid in the guise of a horny-handed son of toil is another eccentricity of Home Rule politics.

It would be well to wait until money for a McKinley memorial has been raised before discussing the form the memorial should take.

It is a pity if the Republicans of the other islands can't vote at the meetings of the Republican Territorial Committee without sending proxies to their enemies.

A faction which calls upon the common enemy for help in overcoming the strength of another faction, shows that its own numbers are as small as its spirit is treacherous.

The proposal of the Merchants' Association to have all wharves covered is a practical one. A wharf is a temporary storehouse and the goods it carries should be shielded from the rain.

We urge all members of the Republican Territorial Committee to do their own voting at the meeting in Honolulu on Jan. 6th. Those who can't be here should be careful not to entrust their proxies to any persons who will use them in doing surreptitious Home Rule politics.

The comparative circulations of the Dole and anti-Dole newspapers ought to tell the story of the strength of the respective factions. One of the anti-Dole papers has a monthly deficit of \$730 and the other does not dare let the newsmen publish a record of its sales. Populous faction these moribund sheets belong to.

There seems to be a disposition to squirm over the Advertiser's expose of the coal stealing which is going on along the water-front. We anticipated as much. At the same time it may safely be conjectured that there will be less of this sort of thievery in the near future. With the eyes of the detectives and the press upon them the looters will go slow.

Senator Hanna has requested the surgeons and physicians who attended President McKinley to send their bills to him. As the amounts run close to \$100,000, a sum that would nearly eat up the fortune of the widow, Senator Hanna's act is one which, for its pure and unselfish philanthropy, must gain for him more popular good will than he has won by any of his public services.

The London Lloyds have adopted the Marconi system on its merits and in the belief that it will do much to minimize the loss of life in sea disasters. When a vessel in trouble can sweep a message through a radius of one hundred miles and more, such message to be caught, perhaps, in the receiver of another ship, the chances of rescue are vastly increased. The approach of ships in fogs may be signalled in the same way.

The treasury is filling up and the changes are that the Territory can manage to keep strap and buckle together until the people elect a Republican Legislature. The Wilcox party won by default the last time, the head of the party, in running for Congress, only receiving a plurality of votes. His pitiable failure in the House and the even more pitiable failure of the Home Rule Legislature should, we believe, go a long way to convince the people that a change is not only necessary but practicable.

One of the special features of the coming first of January edition of the Advertiser will be a Yardley Calendar, handsomely printed on cardboard and suitable to be hung in the home or office. The calendar part will be surrounded by the figures of the men whom Mr. Yardley's pencil has made most familiar to the public during the past year. As a work of art, unique in its conception and skillful in its treatment, the Yardley Calendar promises to find its way into the hands of thousands of people.

There will be something doing when George Davis gets to Washington. Over on Hawaii he said he was going to help the Kohala water scheme and incidentally have Sewall appointed Governor. Here in town he said he was after the third judgeship and it is also reported that he is after the judicial scalp of Judge Perry. Davis also wants Congress to give Hawaii an American franchise. Evidently George will have to carry his "This is my busy day" sign around with him in Washington, sandwich man fashion.

German electric cars under military direction have attained a speed of eighty-five miles an hour and are expected to reach 125 miles. A service like that in the United States would be of vast commercial value as respects the distribution of fresh fruit, vegetables and perishable articles of every kind. It would also tend to concentrate the newspaper business in large cities and work other notable commercial changes. Strategically it would provide for a rapid concentration of offensive or defensive strength.

FEDERAL SANITATION.

The special advantage in getting the Federal government to take hold of the sanitation of Honolulu as it has done of the sanitation of Havana and Manila, is financial. It costs a great sum of money to run the business of the Territorial Board of Health in proper form and an epidemic, such as may occur at any time, is not only too expensive for a treasury with full coffers but even for one with an overflowing surplus. Our treasury has money enough to carry on ordinary public business for six months but it cannot meet extraordinary drafts. Even with plenty of money, past health boards were unable to keep the city clean. After the cholera things went from bad to worse; and the report printed in this paper on January 1, 1900, was astounding. Sanitary conditions are now far from satisfactory, and if they become much worse we may have a recrudescence of the plague.

It is not necessary to wait for an outbreak to get the Federal government at work in the way we have suggested. Every important city save this one, occupied as a result of the Spanish war, was promptly taken in hand and made sanitary, though in none was there an epidemic at the time. The work was precautionary. Such work is needed here. We do not see why, if Havana, Matanzas, Santiago, Ponce and Manila have had the benefit of Federal sanitary work, Honolulu should be denied it. We are so placed that, if some pestilence arises, grave interests of the United States in this sea would be threatened and perhaps jeopardized. Here is a possibility which ought to be treated in the same way that similar possibilities are treated elsewhere. Congress has full power to act. Under recent decisions of the Supreme Court its jurisdiction is nearly as absolute in a Territory as it is in the District of Columbia. It can make and unmake; it can bind or loose. If it chooses to look after the sanitation of Honolulu through the Federal quarantine officials it may easily find a way to do so.

It may be conceded that Congress, in providing for the sanitary care of Honolulu, would have to enact some new laws and abolish or amend some old ones. The question of purely local administration, touching district physicians and lepers is involved; but it seems to us that if Congress would assume the main duty, that of warding off or stamping out infection, the Territory could easily deal with the rest, either through a full Board of Health or, better yet, through a special sanitary agent. The expense to the Territory would be greatly lessened and the sanitary safeguards of Honolulu and Hawaii increased proportionally.

In connection with what has been said above about the efficiency of the Federal health service, the following remarks of the Philadelphia Record are worth reproducing:

"The sanitary reclamation and redemption of Havana under the direction of the Federal Military Government is a surprising and beneficent feature of the transition period in Cuban administration. From a pest hole to be dreaded Havana has been transformed within less than three years into a veritable health resort. The death rate in the city, which in September, 1898, was 123.12 per thousand of population, had been reduced in September, 1901, to 15.64 per thousand. London's death rate for September was 16.57 per 1,000; Paris, 17.53; Berlin, 24.25; New York, 21.75. Washington's death rate for the month ended September 14 was 13.38; that of New Orleans for August was 13.25. Hull, England, with a population about equal to that of Havana, shows a death rate of 23.86.

"Equally striking is the record of the campaign of the chief sanitary officer at Havana against yellow fever. During eleven years past, as shown by official records, the smallest number of deaths from this disease during the months when it is epidemic—from April to October in each year—was thirty-six, in 1899. In 1897 yellow fever claimed 659 victims, the average for eleven years up to April last being 297 deaths. During six months up to October 1 last there were but five deaths from yellow fever in the Cuban metropolis.

"This marked advance in sanitary conditions has been made without the aid of a permanent and effective system of sewerage, improved streets or better water supply. The city's highways have simply been kept clean by unremitting work, scientific disinfection has been vigorously applied, and men by the hundred have been employed to kill off mosquitoes which conveyed the bacillus of yellow fever. It has been hard work, honest work, and the military administration of the city may fairly plume itself upon the success of its efforts under desperate and discouraging conditions."

THEY WILL NOT MIX.

The proposal of the Home Rule party to enlist American labor shows how little the politicians of that queer outfit know their business. American workmen are either Republicans or Democrats; they have no concern with hybrid organizations like the Home Rule party nor are they particularly anxious to be led in the exercise of their citizenship, by men who have nothing in common with Americans but the suffrage and whose acquaintance with labor is pure hearsay. For an American toiler, bred in his country's way of looking at things and steeping his soul in serene contempt for men who lie about in the sun waiting for coconuts to drop, to appear at the heels of such nondescripts as Paulina and Bill White and poor Meheula of type-writer fame, would seem as abnormal as any incident of burlesque in a comic opera.

No one knows what he wants in Hawaii better than the American workman. He wants employment, for one thing, and he knows that, whenever the Home Rule legislature provided employment for anybody, it was careful, in nine times out of ten, to see that no native should be taken on. Its policy was to hire men of its own race at big pay and let them loaf through their jobs. Such a party has no use for them. Again, the American laborer or workman wants credit for the Territory and fair play for his business interests, thus assuring public prosperity and plenty to do outside of politics; and

he knows that the Home Rulers threaten both these consummations. Give them complete ascendancy and their anti-native spirit would treat the white laborer as unceremoniously as it has those unhappy political allies, John Emmet and Nicholas Russell. Of course the scheme will fail. There will be no union of the sons of labor with the sons of rest; no political intermixture of self-respecting Americans with the tribe of Wilcox.

THE VOLCANO ROAD.

We cordially concur in the view of Hilo that if there is any bridge money to spend on roads and bridges in the Territory, that city and the island should get their share. Hilo needs better streets the same as Honolulu and some of its thoroughfares should be widened. But when it comes to spending enormous sums on the excellent volcano road, a decent respect for the interests of the taxpayers requires the Advertiser to oppose the plan even though it is favored by one of the departments of the Territorial government.

It does not need an engineer to tell whether a road is good, bad or indifferent; any observant traveler knows. At the conclusion of the great storm a month ago the writer passed over the volcano road between Hilo and the Volcano house twice. The stage did not lose five minutes in schedule time either way. The loads of people going up, including ladies, were not too fatigued when they reached the Volcano house to go at once on horseback to the crater. There were no detentions en route; no washouts on the way; no gullies or debris. As a whole the road was better than any California grade we ever saw, excepting the one running up to Lick Observatory.

But now comes the Hilo Tribune demanding from \$35,000 to \$50,000 to repair this highway—from over \$1000 to nearly \$2000 per mile. Every one who has been over the road lately knows that such an appropriation would be sheer extravagance, if not an incentive to steal. For ourselves, we can see no object in making the \$35,000 demand save to induce an extra session of the Legislature. We admit that \$50,000 could be spent on the highway. So could \$500,000. But it is not expected that a mountain grade will call for such parking as they have in Golden Gate park. All that is needed is a solid roadbed, reasonably smooth and capable of shedding water. That is what the volcano road is today.

Before long the railroad will reduce the travel on the highway, or on half of it to a minimum. Ties and rails are now afloat and when they land, the line will go to the seventeen-mile post. Later it will go to the nine-mile point, whence the passenger will go to the volcano in an automobile. Then the larger part of the road will be an Olney highway. We do not advocate its neglect on this account, by any means, but it would be surely unfortunate to use large sums of money which are badly needed elsewhere on Hawaii to make a Park speedway of a road, the usefulness of which to the general public will soon be so greatly diminished.

TREASON IN THE CAMP.

The existence of a conspiracy to crush the Republican party in the next Territorial elections is proven by extracts from the two daily journals which use a Republican disguise, for their Home Rule politics. The Independent Home Rule party, it should be said, in preface, occasionally takes on the name Republican to its other titles, but it is in all respects anti-American and anti-Republican. Its choice of a Republican domino was naively or knavishly explained when its leader said that the Home Rulers merely called themselves by the title of the party in power for the sake of helping Delegate Wilcox get appropriations. They were to be Home Rule and anti-Republican here, but ostensibly Republican at Washington. Their object was to crush, if possible, the Americans who overthrew their monarchy, secure the removal of Mr. Dole and get the entire control of this group for the friends of the discarded throne.

Two daily journals which claim to represent the Republican organization are playing into the hands of these buccannery at every stage of the game. For instance, the Home Rulers proposed, if possible, to get the white workmen to join them, and the Advertiser at once pointed out that between the lazy, venal and fatuous Home Ruler and the progressive and honest American workman is no point of political or industrial contact. Nor is there. The two classes are as wide apart as are the outer lines of the zones they come from. Nevertheless the Home Rulers themselves are not trying harder to bring about this inexcusable union than are the two journals which pretend to stand for the party which the union is designed to overcome at the polls. As witnesses:

Workmen of Honolulu are an intelligent and sensible class of men and they have a memory long enough to recall the nice things the Advertiser had to say of them because they signed the petitions supporting Judge Humphreys when he was so maliciously attacked by Thurston's bar association. As the workmen's opinion of Judge Humphreys coincided with that of President Roosevelt and Attorney General Knox, there is little prospect that they will be influenced by the threats or suggestions of the official organ in its support of retrogressive Territorial policies and one man power—Bulletin.

It would be necessary to apologize to our readers for reprinting so veal a paragraph, save for the desire it expresses that the workmen shall not be influenced enough to keep out of the ranks of the Home Rule party by the "suggestions" or "threats" of this "organ." And yet the paper in question pretends to be Republican.

The other paper, the Republican, so-called, proves its lack of right to bear the name by publishing the following:

As a very large percentage of the members of the labor unions of this city are Hawaiians or part Hawaiians, it is hardly to be presumed that these men will refuse to cooperate with a political party whose membership is largely composed of Hawaiians.

There are a good many workmen in Honolulu who were here in 1899 when Lorrain A. Thurston was swept into power and came by the reform party. The main strength of the reform party was

the laboring men of this city and they will remember how Thurston denounced Chinese immigration and then sold out the workmen. These men propose to use their ballots next fall to place the Dole-Thurston party where it can do the least possible harm.

In other words, both these alleged Republican papers want to add voting recruits to the ranks of the opposition party in the confessed hope of embarrassing the Republican Territorial administration which was established here by President McKinley. These are the kinds of party organs the Home Rulers have started out in the Republican camp. This is the treachery which seeks not only to make Republicanism but Americanism the victim of aboriginal public thieves.

Is it any wonder now that the President of the United States understands the situation here, he does not spare words of indignation and contempt for the traitors who are stabbing Republicanism in the house of its friends.

Nothing could be more impertinent than to say that the friends of Mr. Dole are not in a Republican majority here. That they did not sweep the primaries is due to the fact that the Home Rule party, few of whom could talk English and all of whom were both anti-Republican and anti-American, came to the rescue of the minority and colonized the polls. In one precinct three times as many votes were cast for the minority delegates than were deposited afterwards for the Republican nominee for Congress. To provide for the repetition of this fraud the convention controlled by the anti-Dole minority voted down a resolution declaring that no one but Republicans may vote at a Republican primary. It was significant of the weakness of the fraudulently ascendant faction that they had to come to the majority to get money enough to run the campaign and were even ready to sacrifice the fatted calf, in the person of one of the editors of the Bulletin, for the sake of a fund. We believe that the burnt offering smells yet.

The coming of a Deputy Surgeon-General to this port may lead to the acquisition of Federal aid towards eradicating the city in shape to stamp out epidemic diseases. From both a pecuniary and sanitary point of view, Federal aid is greatly to be desired. New Orleans and Jacksonville, Fla., have had it on occasion as well as the semi-foreign cities of Havana and Manila. There is no reason to hivelight against it here and no one does so except those who would like to see expenditures mount up so high as to give weight to the Home Rule plea for an extra session of the Legislature.

It is a curious fact that in this latitude the shortest afternoons do not come at the time of the shortest day. The earliest sunsets are at the end of November. With the first of December the sun begins to set later each day. Per contra the latest sunrises do not come till the middle of January. The cause of this is in the fact of equation of time. Perhaps some of the teachers of the high school or normal school can figure out how it happens that this is so.

If Judge Little will have his friends at Washington look the matter up he will find that the very men who are booming him for Governor are on record there in papers filed for quite another candidate. Judge Little is being used as a stalking horse for office by people who, if they should succeed, would turn him out to graze in barren pastures. It may, however, be some consolation to him to know that they won't succeed.

President Roosevelt staunchly sustains Governor Dole. Hence factious opposition to Dole ranges a man against the administration and the party. There are no Republicans in the anti-Dole camp, whatever they may pretend to be.

The late C. P. Huntington's estate will appraise at about \$70,000,000.

BY AUTHORITY.

NOTICE TO CORPORATIONS.

The attention of Officers of Corporations is called to Section 2024 of the Civil Laws of 1897:

"Section 2024. Every corporation not eleemosynary, religious, literary or educational, shall annually present a full and accurate exhibit of the state of its affairs to the Treasurer at such times as the Treasurer shall direct. The said Treasurer shall have power either himself, or by one or more commissioners appointed by him, to call for the production of the books and papers of the corporation and to examine its officers, members and others touching its affairs under oath. The annual reports above mentioned, and the result of such examination, the Treasurer may in his discretion lay before the President and also publish. In case any such corporation shall refuse to produce its books and papers upon the request of the Treasurer or the commissioners appointed by him, or in case any of the officers or members of such corporation shall refuse to be examined on oath, touching the affairs of the corporation, then the Treasurer or the commissioners may apply to the Court of Chancery for an order to compel the production of the books and papers, or the examination of such officers or members of the corporation, obedience to which order may be enforced by said court, in like manner with its ordinary decrees and orders.

In conformity with the above law all corporations are hereby notified to make a full and accurate exhibit of the state of their affairs for the year ending DECEMBER 31st, 1901, such exhibit to be filed in the office of the Treasurer on or before JANUARY 21st, 1902.

Blank Exhibits will be furnished upon application at the Treasurer's office.

I have this day appointed Mr. A. R. SCRIMGEOUR as Commissioner to perform the duties required in above section.

WILLIAM H. WRIGHT,
Treasurer Territory of Hawaii,
Treasurer's Office, December 6, 1901.
2440-Dec 10, 17, 24.

All Stuffed Up

That's the condition of many sufferers from catarrh, especially in the morning. Great difficulty is experienced in clearing the head and throat.

No wonder catarrh causes headache, impairs the taste, smell and hearing, pollutes the breath, deranges the stomach and affects the appetite.

To cure catarrh, treatment must be constitutional—alterative and tonic.

"I was afflicted with catarrh. I took medicines of different kinds, giving each a fair trial; but gradually grew worse until I could hardly bear, taste or smell. I then concluded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after taking five bottles I was cured and have not had any return of the disease since." EUGENE FORBES, Lebanon, Kan.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Cures catarrh—it soothes and strengthens the mucous membrane and builds up the whole system.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LYLE A. DICKEY, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, P. O. box 736, Honolulu, H. I., King and Bethel Sts.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKS.—(Robert Lewers, T. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line
Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:
Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephens and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver.
Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to
THEO. H. DAVES & CO., LTD.
Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000
Total reinsurance 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies 8,890,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 25,900,000
Total reinsurance 34,790,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

The Elgin
WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in
Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.
ELGINS reach us right.
ELGINS reach you right.
Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and this is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H.F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Company

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
SHIPPERS ARE NOTIFIED THAT a new freight schedule will go into effect on and after December 1, 1901. Information in regard to changes in rates can be obtained at the office of the company, corner Fort and Queen streets, Honolulu.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure Gravel, Pain in the back, and all kindred complaints. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In bottles of 10, each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

Hambury-Bremer Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored thereon on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

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The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Lunden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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CONGRESS IN SESSION

Henderson Re-Elected Speaker of House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Congress met at noon and the House of Representatives completed its organization as arranged in the Republican caucus. The President's message was delivered, and tomorrow both houses will enter upon their regular business of the session, although little can be accomplished in the House until the committees have been appointed. If Speaker Henderson has not been engaged upon this work in advance of his election, which occurred today, these announcements are not likely to be made until near the time of the adjournment for the holidays. There is nothing, however, to prevent the introduction of bills, and it is stated that several thousand were introduced and sent to the printer as soon as the House of Representatives was organized. Very few of these will ever become laws, but there were bills introduced upon most subjects upon which Congress is likely to act. In addition to the measures of highest importance, strong efforts will be made to secure changes in the bankruptcy law, the establishment of an executive department of commerce, and some general law in regard to telegraphic cables. "Anti-fraud" legislation will be strongly pressed, especially with regard to the sale of oleomargarine and "shoddy woolsens." A bill for a "reciprocity commission" was one of the measures introduced yesterday, which probably provides for a commission to study the subject for a few years and report upon it before action is taken. Doubtless one of the first measures of prime importance to be taken up will be the Nicaragua canal bill, which the House may be able to get passed by the time the Senate has acted on the treaty. Probably, in view of the decision of the Supreme Court just rendered, legislation affecting trade with the Philippines may be pressed. At any rate, there are many important subjects to be dealt with.

ROOSEVELT'S FIRST WORDS TO CONGRESS

(Continued from page 1.)

cer, to be known as Secretary of Commerce and Industries, as provided in the bill introduced at the last session of congress. It should be his province to deal with commerce in its broadest sense, including, among many other things, whatever concerns labor and all matters affecting the great business corporations and our merchant marine.

Taking up the matter of labor the president says every effort must be bent to the maintenance of the high standard of American labor, and the protection of the laborer not only through the tariff, but against the coming in of laborers under contract, and adds:

"Of those who, coming freely, yet represent a standard of living so depressed that they can undersell our men in the labor market and drag them to a lower level. I regard it as necessary, with this end in view, to re-enact immediately the law excluding Chinese laborers and to strengthen it wherever necessary in order to make its enforcement entirely effective."

He recommends national action which will render effective the efforts of the States to do away with convict labor competition for the eight hour day, for the protection of women and children who are employed, and for the provision that all government work shall be done under "fair" conditions. He commends labor organizations, and says there must be protection for all. Upon the subject of immigration, he says in part:

"Our present immigration laws are unsatisfactory. We need every honest and efficient immigrant fitted to become an American citizen, every immigrant who comes here to stay, who brings here a strong body, a stout heart, a good head and a resolute purpose to do his duty well in every way and to bring up his children as law-abiding and God-fearing members of the community. First, we should aim to exclude absolutely, not only all persons who are known to be believers in anarchistic principles, but also all persons who are of a low moral tendency or of unsavory reputation."

The second object of a proper immigration law ought to be to secure by a careful and not merely perfunctory educational test some intelligent capacity to appreciate American institutions and act as an American citizen.

Finally, all persons should be excluded who are below a certain standard of economic fitness to enter our industrial field as competitors with American labor. The protective policy, the president says, has general acquiescence, and it would be unwise to disturb business interests by tariff changes. The president advocates reciprocity, where the products of the country no longer need the support once given, but says there should be nothing done which would affect labor or business industries. He advocates the treaty in so far as it will promote good feeling and furnish wider markets in relation to the merchant marine. The message calls attention to the inequality of the rates of pay of American seamen and foreigners and the expense of running the ships, as well as the fact that the competing carriers are subsidized, and urges action which will remedy the inequalities.

The president commends the act fixing the gold standard, and recommends further legislation tending to strengthen the credit of the country, to safeguard against financial crises and to make the currency responsive to the demands of trade. As to the revenue which are new in excess of demands upon them, there is a recommendation that the Secretary of the Treasury's suggestion should be followed. Economy is advised strongly. Amendment to the Interstate Commerce law, so that rates should be under governmental supervision, is urged.

The Agricultural Department is commended and especial attention is called to forestry work, with a recommendation for a bureau of forestry and a law giving the president the power of transferring lands to that work from the public domain. It is suggested too that there be natural preserves for the wild forest creatures. After commenting upon the use of the forest preserves as a safeguard for the water supply, the president advocates a system of reservoirs for the conservation of the waters, saying this would lead to home-making in the arid and semi-arid States. It is recommended that there be co-operation with the States in the matter of irrigation laws.

As to Porto Rico, the president says the island is more prosperous than ever and recommends action as to the land system.

In relation to Cuba, the president says the island is making its own way and will soon start on its career as its own nation. He then says:

Elsewhere I have discussed the question of reciprocity. In the case of Cuba, however, there are weighty reasons of morality and of national interest, why the policy should be held to have a peculiar application, and I must earnestly ask your attention to the wisdom, indeed, substantial reduction in the tariff duties on Cuban imports into the United States. Cuba has in her constitution affirmed what we desired, that she should stand, in international matters, in closer and more friendly relations with us than with any other power; and we are bound by every consideration of honor and expediency to pass commercial measures in the interest of her material well-being.

In the Philippines our problem is larger. There are many rich tropical islands, inhabited by many varying tribes, representing widely different stages of progress toward civilization. Our earnest effort is to help these people upward along the stony and difficult path that leads to self-government. We hope to make our administration of the islands honorable to our nation by making it of the highest benefit to the Philippines themselves; and as an earnest of what we intend to do, we point to what we have done. Already a greater measure of material prosperity and of governmental honesty and efficiency has been attained in the Philippines than ever before in their history.

In our anxiety for the welfare and progress of the Philippines it may be that here and there we have gone too rapidly in giving them local self-government. It is on this side that our error, if any, has been committed. No competent observer, sincerely desirous of finding out the facts and influenced only by a desire for the welfare of the natives, can assert that we have not gone far enough. We have gone to the very verge of safety in hastening the process. To take a single step farther on, faster, in advance would have been folly and weakness, and might well have been a crime. We are extremely anxious that the natives shall show the power of governing themselves. We are anxious first for their sakes, and next because it relieves us of a great burden. There need not be the slightest fear of our not continuing to give them all the liberty for which they are fit.

The president then goes on to say that the troubles which are existing in the Philippines are due to insurgents and not to any organized army, and says the United States will take the necessary measures with the men who follow the paths of the freebooters. It is recommended that there be provision made for the families of the Macabebes who fell fighting for the United States.

The passage of laws which will permit the development of the resources of the country by the granting of franchises and a general system of legislation which will make it possible to develop the country upon American lines as to every detail of business, is urged as being in the interest of the Philippines as well as the nation, and as showing the desire to aid in the development of the country.

I call your attention most earnestly to the crying need of a cable to Hawaii and the Philippines, to be continued from the Philippines to points in Asia. We should not defer a day longer than necessary the construction of such a cable. It is demanded, not merely for commercial, but for political and military considerations.

Either Congress should immediately provide for the construction of a government cable or else an arrangement should be made by which like advantages to those accruing from a government cable may be secured by private contract with a private cable company.

No single great material work which remains to be undertaken on this continent is of such consequence to the American people as the building of a canal across the isthmus connecting North and South America. Its importance to the nation is by no means limited merely to its material effects upon our business prosperity; and yet, with view to these facts alone, it would be to the last degree imperative for us immediately to begin it. While its beneficial effects would perhaps be most marked upon the Pacific coast and the Gulf and South Atlantic States, it would also greatly benefit other sections. It is emphatically a work which it is for the interest of the entire country to begin and complete as soon as possible; it is one of those great works which only a great nation can undertake with prospects of success, and which, when done, are not only permanent assets in the nation's material interests, but standing monuments to its constructive ability.

The treaty with Great Britain is commended as giving the nation all the power needed to care for the canal as it would.

The president weaves his reiteration of the Monroe doctrine with his declaration for a great navy. He says the nation is not itself in favor of territorial acquisitions, but that it must maintain the integrity of the American continent. He advocates the navy if for no other purpose than for the protection of our commerce. Further, he says the people intend to insist upon the Monroe doctrine for the sake of peace, and the navy is the means of enforcing peace. He reviews the history of the navy, and says it is unwise and untrue to provide for battleships and heavy cruisers at this session, as well as more men and officers. He also commends the plan for a general staff. The naval reserve is recommended for legislation which will increase its size and importance.

The army furnishes a text for a discussion, which results in favor of the mounted riflemen, who are called the model soldier. The message recommends a general staff, and also that the veterans of the war be given the same advantages which are accorded to men who served in the navy, in the event of their retirement. The president also says there should be a merit system, which should obtain rather than the seniority plan which now governs advancement. He also says there should be a reduction of the paper work of the army and navy and more time given to the acquisition of the facility in commanding men. He recommends a law reorganizing and re-arming the militia. There is also a demand for further reward for veterans in

the public service as well as through the pension.

Upon the civil service system the president comes out strong, calling for the right to place new departments under the operation of the laws, and its extension to the insular possessions and the consular service as well.

The message advocates new and larger Indian schools, recognition of the work of the Charleston Exposition and the building up of the libraries of the country. There is a recommendation that the census bureau be made permanent, as it would give better service. There is a call for extension of the free rural mail delivery and for the suppression of abuses in the matter of second class mail matter.

After reviewing the Chinese situation the president declares for moderation, and says the trade of the country should be fostered by all means. He enumerates several articles which are placed on the free list, and which enter largely into the trade of this country, and further declares for the "open door" policy and insistence upon equitable treatment for our citizens in all parts of the empire. The Pan-American Congress is commended, and a suggestion made that Mexico should be paid for outstanding claims.

NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

Krueger says that nothing has been decided about his visit to America. C. K. Bush, the Harvard student butter king, has gone into bankruptcy. The latest news shows that the purchaser of Battle Abbey is Sir Augustus Webster.

Senator Hanna has presented the college at Wooster, O., a McKinley memorial bell.

Anti-Prussian feeling in Galicia, Austria, has led Germany to withdraw two consuls.

J. S. Lytle, the Kansas pioneer who has slept most of the time for three years, is dead.

Isidor Rayner, counsel for Admiral Schley, has refused to accept a cent of counsel fees.

J. E. Bayard, killed by a train at Fort Worth, was a cousin of the late Thomas F. Bayard.

A social settlement at Chicago is trying to stop the Italian custom of selling little girls in marriage.

Newspapers praise General Buller for his reticence at the Devonian dinner. Buller is England's idol now.

The reported illness of Maude Ballington Booth, who fainted at Colorado Springs, has been exaggerated.

Souza's band played before the British royal family, and the leader was decorated by the Prince of Wales.

The insurgent General Lukban has offered to negotiate terms of surrender with General Smith, but Smith refused.

The total of European budgets has risen from 19,000,000,000 francs in 1885 to 23,000,000,000 francs at the present time.

Frank A. Vanderlip, who has returned to New York after a long stay abroad, reports general depression in Europe.

King's plaster mill, the largest plant of the kind in the country, located on New York harbor, has been destroyed by fire.

By an explosion at Detroit on November 23, twenty-seven men are dead and twenty-seven other men badly wounded.

Kling Edward on his return to London from his Norfolk home, received Count Metternich, the new German ambassador.

The Navy Department recommends the construction of two battleships of 10,000 tons each, and two cruisers of 14,000 tons each.

The secretary of the navy has prepared a bill, providing for four vice admirals, and reducing the rear admirals to thirteen.

When the Pope received Fathers O'Keefe and Malone, of the diocese of Denver, they presented complaints against Bishop Matz.

The Imperial Tobacco Company of England is spending \$7,000 a day on an advertising appeal to British smokers to boycott American tobacco.

The First National Bank of Ballston has been closed, pending investigation. The shortage is about \$100,000, and a warrant has been issued for the cashier.

Charles T. Yerkes is again in the United States. It is said he is trying to arrange a syndicate to control the English National Telephone Company's stock.

Russian journals, commenting on the visit of Admiral Ito, say both nations will gain by a peaceful understanding, but that other nations are trying to make trouble.

Lieut. Commander James M. Held, commanding the United States gunboat Frolic, during November destroyed 147 boats engaged in smuggling supplies to the insurgents.

A lone highwayman and a physician who advertised for cadavers, had a pistol duel in Chicago for the possession of \$9,000. The physician was struck twice, and thinks he hit the footpad.

General Smith has ordered all male Filipinos to leave the coast towns for the interior. They must be allowed to return they must bring guns, prisoners or information of the whereabouts of insurgents.

Thomas F. Goudle, the bookkeeper who has just been arrested on the charge of defrauding the Bank of Liverpool of at least \$35,000 by means of forged checks, secured only \$14,000 as his share of the proceeds.

Five hundred natives of Catbalogan, have volunteered to fight insurgents, in order to bring peace to Samar. Of these, 100 have been accepted. They are doing scouting duty under command of Lieutenant Compton.

Just before the hour set for his execution, Charles Brown, in prison at Camden, N. J., rushed upon his guards with a piece of iron pipe and gained the yard, where he armed himself with an axe. He was overpowered and manacled. When hanged his death was instantaneous.

At daylight recently Lieutenant Baines, of the Ninth Infantry, was killed and destroyed by a falling heavy iron safe, and captured the officers' breakfast, which included canned goods. He found at the fort an arsenal with appliances for making and reloading cartridges.

Passengers arriving from La Guayra, the port of Caracas, say the German minister in the Venezuelan capital has recommended to his government that eight war vessels be stationed in the various ports of Venezuela to enforce the payment of claims against the Republic.

The American marines are working hard to put the insurgent cause in the southern part of Samar. Lieutenant William R. Fletcher, commanding the gunboat Quifra, has destroyed twelve hemp, twelve tons of rice and several barrels which served as rendezvous for the insurgents.

SAN RAFAEL GOES DOWN

Ferry Boat Disaster in 'Frisco Bay.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—In the dense fog overhanging San Francisco Bay last night the ferryboat San Rafael, of the North Pacific Coast Railroad, collided with the ferryboat Sausalito, and sunk within twenty minutes to the bottom of the bay. The sinking steamer was lashed to the Sausalito, while nearly all of the frightened three hundred passengers were safely passed aboard, the latter steamer escaping from the terrible collision without injury.

Three people are known to have lost their lives, and many were seriously injured.

The accident occurred about 7:15 o'clock in the evening, near the Lombard street wharf, and the two vessels were approaching one another hidden from each other by the dense fog, when through some error in the signals for passing, the bow of the Sausalito crashed into the starboard side of the San Rafael, entering the resurging where many people were eating, many of them being seriously injured. The San Rafael began immediately to sink, and panic ensued; the members of the crew and cool-headed passengers began to convey the women and children to the Sausalito, which had been lashed to the side of the sinking boat. As the vessel settled near the surface of the water, the wildest confusion prevailed, and passengers jumped overboard, to be picked up by the boats of the two steamers.

The San Rafael sank in twenty minutes, and the Sausalito brought the rescued passengers to the city.

The known dead are W. G. Crandall, secretary of the Long Syrup Company in this city; George Treadway, a waiter on the sunken steamer, and little Curtis Waller, of Ross Valley.

Engineer Martin Christian reports that the loss of life may be much greater, as he is certain people were imprisoned in the deckhouses when the boat went down. Chief Mate Beggs, of the Sausalito, who worked with a boat picking up the survivors, says that many passengers were floating on the bay without life preservers, and were almost certainly drowned.

A canvass of the towns along the Sausalito-San Rafael line shows no more missing than those enumerated, but many laborers with slight acquaintance, may have been drowned; also, returning hunters.

The sunken steamer is located in twenty fathoms of water, on a line between Arch Rock and Lime Point, and about a mile from the former spot, and near the Redwood Point.

Opinion is divided as to the behavior of the crew, many of the passengers praising the officers of the sunken ship, while others are as hearty in their condemnation. An inquest is to be held at San Rafael over the body of W. G. Crandall, when an effort will be made to fix the responsibility for the wreck.

A NEW DAIRY ON HAWAII

Application for incorporation papers of the Kilauea Stock and Dairy Company, of Oahu, Hawaii, was received by Treasurer Wright yesterday.

The corporation is organized with a capital of \$10,000, for a term of fifty years, and its object is stated in section 3 of the articles as follows: "The purpose of this corporation is for the buying, raising, breeding and selling of horses, mules, cattle, pigs, sheep and any other live stock, and the making, buying and other dairy products."

The incorporators are: Peter Lee, Martin Bowers, A. J. Mackenzie, Martin Porter, C. E. Richardson, A. E. Sutton and J. Martin Lee.

THE MORTALITY AMONG INFANTS

The mortality report for November shows but seventy-four deaths, a comparatively small number for the month.

There are divided as to nationality as follows: Hawaiian, thirty; Chinese, thirteen; Portuguese, thirteen; Japanese, seven; Great Britain, four; United States, four; other nationalities, three. There were fifty-seven deaths among the males and but seventeen females. Of the total number the greatest mortality appears to be among infants; there being seventeen deaths of infants under one year old, and ten between the ages of five and thirty; there were fourteen deaths.

There was an unusual number of accidental deaths, there being four from this cause.

The deaths were divided as to disease as follows: Febrile four, diarrheal one, diphtheria one, constitutional twelve, developmental five, nervous twelve, circulatory three, respiratory seventeen, digestive eight, urinary three, accidental four.

There were forty-four marriages reported, and eighty-seven births.

The reports of the various city health officers show an unusual activity, and summarized are given as follows:

GOV. TAFT COMING HOME

His Health Affected by an Operation—May Come This Way.

MANILA, November 29.—The operation performed on Governor Taft this afternoon was successful. He expects to start for Washington December 10th to recuperate and confer with Secretary Root.

WASHINGTON, November 29.—The Secretary of War today issued orders and sent them to Manila ordering Governor Taft home on leave of absence, as he can recuperate and regain his health and strength. Governor Taft is to leave for the United States on the first transport available. At present there are no transports at Manila, but the Kilpatrick is due there from New York in a day or two and will be ready to sail for home in about ten days. The

Kilpatrick belongs to the New York line, but if Governor Taft desires to come by Honolulu and does not care to go to New York the Kilpatrick will be ordered to San Francisco. If the Governor does not care to come on the Kilpatrick, the Grant will be ready to sail about the middle of December and the Meade will follow the Grant. While in this country Governor Taft will be called to Washington to give the committees of Congress information for the necessary legislation for the islands.

Miss Stone Not Dead.

SOFIA, November 26.—A telegram received from a private agent at Dubnitsa says that Miss Stone and Mme. Talika were alive November 24th.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The Bulgarian government's reply to United States diplomatic agent Dickinson's note has just been made public by the Austro-Hungarian foreign ministry at Vienna, says the Vienna correspondent of the World. It was written by Mr. Danoff, Bulgaria's minister of foreign affairs, and concludes with the following words:

"I am surprised that you have come to the conclusion that the United States will hold Bulgaria responsible for Miss Stone's death. I must regard it as certain that the using of violence by the brigands can only be attributable to your protracted negotiations. It was for you to carry the negotiations to a successful end."

"The Bulgarian government declines all responsibility."

In Vienna this answer is considered most impudent, and the hope is expressed that the United States will hold Bulgaria responsible for Miss Stone's safety.

More Troops Needed.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The correspondence of the Times in Pretoria, where recent dispatches giving the number of Boer commandos are supposed to have been allowed to pass through the censorship as a warning that more troops were needed in South Africa, today sends a sketch of the positions of the British columns and states explicitly that men are needed to expedite the attrition of the Boers and that a further partitioning of the country by lines of block houses is necessary to enable the British columns to achieve greater results.

Exit Populists.

NEW YORK, November 25.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: The most interesting feature of the new Congress which will assemble next Monday is that for the first time in several years the national body of law-makers will contain only two political parties. The assembling of Congress will be the occasion for the merging of the Populist party into the Democratic party.

The coming issue of the Hawaiian Annual, now nearing completion, will have special value as a reference number additional to its statistical features. Its articles of historic, reminiscence, traditional and scientific research, and record of current progress will insure the book a welcome in all circles.

Auction Sale

—OF—

Delinquent Stock

IN THE

Kihei Plantation Co.,

LIMITED.

ON TUESDAY, DEC. 31, 1901,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

At my salesroom, 65 Queen street, Honolulu, I will sell at public auction, by order of the Treasurer, Mr. J. P. Cooke, the following certificates of stock in the Kihei Plantation Co., Ltd., unless the twelfth and thirteenth assessments, now delinquent, with interest and advertising expenses, is paid on or before the day and hour of sale, at the offices of Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., Stangenwald building, Honolulu:

8,312 C. Winan 150

159 W. E. Bellina 10

280-281, 432, 511, 847-850, 1388 Wong Leong 260

339 W. G. H. Arneemann 100

334 Chip Chong 6

338 Tong Tuk 10

429 H. A. Bunsen 10

444 William Thompson 15

530 L. H. Leong 10

550 H. G. Gallagher 10

578, 581 H. Waterhouse & Co. 15

690 Wing Wo Lung 15

1112, 125 T. Ah Tong 25

759 W. Gassett 10

775 E. S. Taylor 10

812 Geo. O. Cooper 10

828 L. M. Baldwin 50

942 P. R. Heim 10

969 Frank Hustace, Jr. 5

1011 A. A. Young 35

1073 Jas. McQueen 10

1111 S. Pedro 10

1113 Hugh Howell 25

1122-1123, 1846 T. A. Burningham 45

1137 P. M. Pond 10

1139 George Martin 15

1145 L. H. Bement 10

1175 James Barry 10

1181 A. Harrison 50

1191 A. A. Young 125

1199, 1200, 1385 A. M. Brown 25

1271 A. B. Lindsay 50

1279 Kate Gavin 12

1320 Charles Phillips 10

1359 George Manson 10

1464 S. B. Herrick 30

1522, 1534, 1549, 1572 J. H. Fisher 100

1581 J. Makalnai 25

1608, 1675, 1889 W. C. Achi Jr. 25

1665, 1916, 1918 C. J. Facki 45

1855 Lay Tong 10

1719 Fred Noble 10

1728 George A. Martin 10

1750 F. J. Raven 25

1776 C. Sing Chee 50

1818 C. G. Ballentine 10

1850 Hugh Howell 12

1853 Lum Chee 30

1901 A. L. Morris 75

1944 Tee Chin 40

1951 J. T. Galbraith 10

1964 Dr. Archer Irwin 10

1965 Mrs. P. A. Parmelee 10

1971 Ching Lum 14

1985 J. H. Cumminge 50

J. P. COOKE, Treasurer.

Honolulu, Dec. 10, 1901.

THE CABLE PROJECT

The Pacific Was Charted Long Ago.

THIRTEEN submarine telegraph cables cross the Atlantic between Europe and North America; three cables connect Europe and South America; Africa's coast is girdled; even antipodal Australia and New Zealand have been reached; but the Pacific ocean yet remains to be spanned. The great girdle around the globe will never be complete until the little gap is filled between America and Asia. Then the modern Puck will be able to put his "girdle round about the earth," not in forty minutes, but in that many seconds.

The wonder is, as one of our statesmen recently said, not that vast oceans have been spanned by cable, but that this vastness of oceans has not been crossed before. That the nineteenth century should have come and gone without a submarine cable connecting the continents adjacent to the Pacific is almost inexplicable. It need not be argued that there is a great need of it; we know that for many years there has been agitation respecting it, and within three years emergencies have arisen that have demanded its completion.

Several times within the past few years attention has been called to the fact that congress is legislating about the granting of a charter for the building of a transpacific cable. Private companies have offered to construct it, both with and without the aid of governmental subsidies, and yet the project has hung fire. Since the acquisition of Oriental territory by our government, since the annexation of Hawaii and taking of Midway or Wake Island, and the cession of Guam and the Philippines, we have had a chain of islands stretching in an uneven line from our western coast to Asia, forming, as it were, stepping stones across the Pacific. They are rather far apart, to be sure, and to connect them will require a cable nearly 7,000 miles in length, with an expenditure of from \$7,000,000 to \$10,000,000. But that is nothing. When our Uncle Sam shall have drawn on his famous "seven league boots," he will step across that intervening stretch of ocean in a jiffy. According to recently completed surveys, the distance from San Francisco to Hawaii is about 2,100 miles, thence to Wake Island, that low lying spot in mid-ocean, it is 2,000 miles, 1,300 more to Guam, and 1,370 to the east coast of Luzon, whence a short land line reaches into Manila. From Manila to Hongkong is 660 miles, where connection will be made with the continental systems and cables—the Great Northern and Chinese land line and the Eastern Extension—that make for Europe and the Atlantic.

The Pacific was charted some years ago with reference to the laying of a cable between California and Hawaii, and only last year Lieutenant Commander M. H. Hodges on the collier Nero made a ten months' survey of proposed routes between our western coast and the Asian islands. His objections were San Francisco and Yokohama, taking in the Philippines, Guam, Midway Island and Hawaii. Between the time of leaving San Francisco and the return the Nero spent 288 days and 19 hours, steamed 29,283 knots and put in 240 days of actual work. "To the best of my knowledge," reported Commander Hodges, "I do not believe a cable route was ever so extensively and thoroughly surveyed and developed. I believe the result of the survey proves the route to be eminently satisfactory and thoroughly practicable."

There are, in fact, no insuperable obstacles to the laying of a cable, the only adverse development being that of great depth. In some places the soundings show more than 5,000 fathoms. The two deepest soundings gave 5,160 and 5,269 fathoms, or nearly six miles, which far exceeds the height of any mountain in America. But the deepest spot can be avoided as well as the highest submarine mountains, which are more dreaded by cable layers than anything else owing to the danger of breakage on account of strain and the possibilities of volcanic action raising the temperature of the water and setting free elements inimical to the composition of the cables. But there is a vast plateau on this route and in the ooze of the ocean depths, once the cable has been successfully laid it may rest for years in greater safety than if nearer the surface exposed to the dangers of any gulf and the assaults of whales, wordfish and other leviathans pertaining to Neptune's domain.

While the route necessarily chosen as that for the projected cable uniting the continental United States with its insular possessions in the Pacific is most favorable to the project it is not the shortest distance between our Pacific coast and Asia. In a survey of the Pacific from the equator to the Arctic circle it will be seen that the two continents approach each other most nearly in the northern region. The shortest possible length of submarine cable connecting Asia and America would be of course across Bering Strait, less than forty miles in width in its narrowest part, but it is doubtful if that would be feasible though the route for a great trans-Siberian and Alaskan line was surveyed years ago.

Southward again we find the Aleutian Islands stretching invitingly from Alaska to Kamchatka, by which a succession of land lines and cables could be run from Seattle or Vancouver, via Sitka, to Kamchatka, to connect with the trans-Siberian line ending for the present at the mouth of the Amur.

The most inviting route is that between San Francisco and Yokohama—about 6,000 miles—but there are no intervening islands. It would be a straightaway stretch like that across the Atlantic between Great Britain and America.

The fourth route, which is the one surveyed and practically selected, is that between California and the Philippines, via Hawaii, the Midway and Guam, with a cable to Yokohama and perhaps another to Hongkong. This route dips southwesterly from our coast until below the tropic of Cancer, reaching about its southern limit at Guam, thence westerly to Luzon and northwesterly to Hongkong.

Still another route across the Pacific is that surveyed and coveted by the British government for the completion of an all-British line around the world, or, rather, two routes have been surveyed—the first between Vancouver, in British Columbia, via Unalak and the Aleutian archipelago, to Japan, a distance of about 3,600 miles; and the second to connect Australia and British Columbia via the Fijis, not far from 7,000 miles.

Australia and New Zealand are connected with the continental system by cables southward from China and India, and eight years ago Queensland, Australia, was united with the French colony of New Caledonia, which lies about 800 miles northerly of Australia, or approximately half way to the Fijis Islands. This has sometimes been termed the first section of the British trans-Pacific cable which is to close the circuit with Great Britain's dominions across the sea. Unless, then, the United States shall consent to a wireless telegraph obviates the necessity of laying cables in the very near future, the British line will probably eventuate, and the gap will be closed.

Both the British and United States governments feel the necessity of controlling absolutely at least one telegraphic cable between the home country and outlying possessions, owing to strategic exigencies that the surety in case of war. In our case, the outbreak of hostilities in the Philippines, when Admiral Dewey was cut off from communication with his government, and, having cut the British cable, then in hostile hands, had to send his communications first to Hongkong by ship and then run the risk of safe transmission around Asia, across Europe or under the Mediterranean, still fresh in mind.

The cable taken by Dewey's messages which electrified the world and gave us news of the destruction of the Spanish fleet is also the only one available at present. A message must first traverse almost two-thirds the distance around the globe in order to reach a point only one-third of that distance away.

The advocates of governmental ownership of the proposed trans-Pacific cable have strenuously opposed any granting of charters to private companies. One of the principal opponents of private ownership is Representative Corliss, of Michigan, who fought the measure looking to the granting of rights to the Pacific Commercial Company two years ago and who, it was recently reported, called on President Roosevelt to enter his protest against the granting of landing privileges to that or any other company. He believes that the commerce of the Pacific will warrant the immense outlay that the construction of a cable would involve, and also that the government would benefit immeasurably not only by the saving in tolls, but by its freedom from oversight and hampering restrictions in line of war.

A bill was reported to the last Congress by the house committee on interstate and foreign affairs providing for the construction of a cable connecting the west coast of the United States with the Philippines via Honolulu and Guam, authorizing the postmaster general to advertise for bids and guaranteeing that the government would pay to exceed \$3,000,000. It was urged against this bill that the payments as proposed, aggregating \$5,000,000 would be equal to more than half the expense of construction; but the latest proposition, by a private corporation, is, it is understood, to construct the cable without any concession from the government except for landing stations on the shores of the United States and insular possessions. The system is to be maintained without cost to the government, which is to have the right of way in time of war and the privilege of sending messages at a reduction of from 40 to 60 per cent from present rates. The line to Honolulu, it is agreed, shall be open and in running order within nine or ten months after the commencement of the work. The United States government has expended all of \$300,000 annually since the Philippines came into our possession, an expenditure which will probably be continued in the future for some time to come. The cost of a cable message to and from Manila, regular rate, is \$2 35 per word, including address, to the government from \$1 10 to \$1 85 per word. To Yokohama regular rate is \$1 15 per word, either by the northern route through Siberia or by the southern, via the Indian ocean and the Mediterranean. The business rate to Hongkong is \$1 60 per word.

The line to Honolulu, it is claimed, can be constructed for about \$2,500,000, and maintained at an annual cost of \$10,000, not including repairs and reckoning the life of a cable at twenty years. The average cost of a submarine cable such as would be required in the Pacific is estimated at from \$1,000 to \$1,200 per mile. The estimate on the cost of the proposed British cable from Australia to British Columbia, was about \$3,500,000. The average depth was given as about 3,000 fathoms which exceeded it was stated, the depth of any cable then laid. The average depth along the central route is from two and one-half to three miles. There were 330 submarine cables, with a total length of about 175,000 miles at the beginning of this year, or nearly enough to seven times girdle the globe and yet as already stated, not one trans-Pacific cable in existence. Of the total cable mileage the various governments of the world owned about one-eighth, France leading with 600 miles, Germany being second with 225, Great Britain 200, Spain 100, and Japan 150 miles. Indirectly, Great Britain controls and practically owns vastly more mileage than is given in the statistics.

The United States is the only great power which at the opening of this century and no submarine cables but having come into possession of a submarine cable line in the Pacific. It is the Philippines this government is forwarding the construction of cables in the latter islands. General Greely being at present engaged in laying them on the fleet equipped cable ship Burrhead. Having through force of circumstances become a cable laying nation it remains to be seen whether the United States will embark more extensively in the venture. The question will probably be settled by the forthcoming Congress.

ELBERT O. WOODSON

The Honolulu Stock Yards Company has been applying the same cable since the fire has flowed up nearly all the carriages and horses having been disposed of.

HOW THE POLICE SOUGHT MURDERER FUJIHARA

ON Saturday, about 3:30 a. m., Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth, and a posse of officers, visited some caves in an old line quarry situated at the base of Diamond Head, for the purpose of acting upon certain information which had been furnished him by reliable parties living in the neighborhood, to the effect that the caves were being inhabited by some men who vacated their retreat by day, returning when darkness had fallen upon the land. It was rumored that these men gained access to their retreat by means of a ladder which they drew up after them.

Various theories were afloat among the people around the Head as to what reason caused the cliff dwellers to choose such a strange residence. One was that they were lepers; another, that they were a gang of Porto Rican vagrants. Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth himself had been told by a Japanese, that in one of the caves, Fujihara, the murderer who escaped not long ago from Hilo jail, was in hiding.

The quarry was reached and the caves located. Cautiously the posse, headed by Chillingworth, marched up to the mouth of the first of the caves. Suddenly there was a rush which effectively broke the ranks of the intruders, and the sound of a large tearing its way through the undergrowth.

"Halt or I'll shoot!" commanded the deputy sheriff. The posse broke and ran, leaving Chillingworth and another to face the danger alone.

Presently a moaning sound issued from the cave and investigation with a lantern revealed, snugly curled up in a corner of the cave a newly-born calf which was howling piteously for its mother.

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Rev. Mr. Tomkins also presented a resolution which called for more energy in working for the mission fund of the diocese. There had been a deplorable lack of assistance to this fund in the past two years, and he hoped that sermons would be preached and earnest effort put forth to retrieve the past.

The amendment to the statute, presented by Rev. Canon Kiteat, which was published in Thursday's Advertiser, elicited discussion of the reasons for changing the Anglican canons to accord with the American. This dealt with the appointment of a standing committee by the bishop, and its personnel. Mr. Testa was opposed to everything in the amendment, as he feared the centralization of power in the hands of one man, the bishop, would be too great. Testa also opposed a similar resolution, presented by Rev. Canon Ault, saying: "If this is the mode of procedure in the synod, it is something new to me. I am a beginner in ecclesiastical matters, but from what I have seen in governmental and legislative matters, we should not be doing this," and Testa indulged in a harangue upon his idea of parliamentary procedure. The resolution, however, was duly passed.

At the close of the meeting, Rev. Canon Kiteat, in commenting on the inability of the church to present ecclesiastical affairs to the communicants, said it was because of the lack of a church press. Had there been a church press the matters to be considered in synod could have been brought to the attention of the members much earlier and discussed. No mention was made by Canon Kiteat of "The Anglican Church Chronicle," conducted by the Second Congregation, nor of the "Diocesan Magazine," edited by the bishop.

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Much of the time of the session was devoted to parleying over the manner of the presentment of motions which considerably delayed the transaction of urgent business. The bishop opened the meeting with a general statement as to the form of the resolution which would ultimately come as to the adjournment of the synod, stating that it should not be sine die, as there might be important matters which would need its attention before April next, when the American church takes over the Anglican diocese.

The bishop also stated that he had called a meeting of the synodical trustees for Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock to present to that body the new charter that they might agree upon a petition to the territorial treasurer to accompany the charter. He said that it was the general desire that the synod should bring the present session to a close on Monday night, so that the visiting clergy could return to the other islands on Tuesday. The meeting upon adjourning last night did so to convene at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

His lordship also presented a statement in which he said that the time for his retirement was drawing near.

"Fooled by a beastly cow," hissed Chillingworth, as he uncorked his gun. Just then the remainder of the party returned and said that while retreating before the cow, they had seen two or three men make their escape out of another cave; one by means of a ladder leading to a ledge, and the other two by diving into the brush.

This cave was next visited, and a lighted lantern taken in. Instantly numbers of sparrows dashed themselves against the light, and the officers had to hold their hands before their faces to protect them from the sharp beaks of the little birds. In the crevices of the cave were found numerous nests.

In the caves were found many unmistakable signs of recent habitation. Scattered about were various articles, such as Japanese or Chinese spoons, a bottle of medicine put up by a Japanese doctor; a package of rolled oats, a sack of rice, some sugar and some sacking which had evidently been used for bedding purposes.

The men had gone, however, scared doubtless by the deputy sheriff's challenge to the cow. Outside the cave and resting on a ledge of rock, was found a shoe lacer by means of which could be obtained easy and immediate access overhead; this ladder had undoubtedly been used as a means of escape whenever danger of discovery threatened the inhabitants of the cave.

The party returned to town about 4:30 a. m. Yesterday Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth stated that from what he had heard he had little doubt but that one of the men who slipped off the edge of the cave, was Fujihara, the Hilo murderer.

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Resolved, that the said Rev. S. H. Davis is and is hereby entitled on his retirement to receive the interest of the said endowment fund up to \$300 a year (if the principal shall yield that much), as incumbent emeritus for the remainder of his life.

In the discussion of the proposed action the facts were elicited that Rev. S. H. Davis had by his own efforts for many years accumulated this fund, placing the amounts in the hands of the bishop as he received them. The proceeds from the sales of stamps was an item of revenue which the minister duly turned over to Bishop Willis. The fund was placed in the bishop's keeping with no specific end in view, save for the benefit of the parish. For this reason the synod felt that it was only repaying in a very meager way the hard work which had been done by Rev. Mr. Davis in the past. The resolution was passed with the hearty approval of every synodman present.

Much of the time of the session was devoted to parleying over the manner of the presentment of motions which considerably delayed the transaction of urgent business. The bishop opened the meeting with a general statement as to the form of the resolution which would ultimately come as to the adjournment of the synod, stating that it should not be sine die, as there might be important matters which would need its attention before April next, when the American church takes over the Anglican diocese.

The bishop also stated that he had called a meeting of the synodical trustees for Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock to present to that body the new charter that they might agree upon a petition to the territorial treasurer to accompany the charter. He said that it was the general desire that the synod should bring the present session to a close on Monday night, so that the visiting clergy could return to the other islands on Tuesday. The meeting upon adjourning last night did so to convene at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

His lordship also presented a statement in which he said that the time for his retirement was drawing near.

A CHINESE LIBRARY

It Contains Hundreds of Books on Classics.

Chinese classics of a high order comprise a valuable library, which is an important factor in the conduct of the Chinese library and reading room in Palama, in a building adjoining the Palama Chapel, opposite Lihua street. For several months the reading room has been open to the public of that thriving and Asiatic community, and every night the room is crowded with Chinese, Japanese and Hawaiians. Visitors not only find books there on Chinese literature, but papers and pamphlets printed in Japanese, and many of the English publications are to be found on the shelves and tables.

Over the front entrance of this interesting place is a sign both in English and Chinese. It merely says, "Chinese Library." The building is almost a portion of Palama Chapel, and in fact an entrance is gained to the chapel through this room. Through the efforts of Rev. Frank Damon, who is largely interested in the work of educating young Chinese in Honolulu, the site was given over to him for the uses of a library, reading room and meeting hall where religious services could be held. The addition was built last May, and since then it has been a success in every way. There are chairs for about fifty persons, and the reading tables will accommodate many students.

The hall is plainly furnished, but, as it is only designed for use as a reading room, where passers by among the cosmopolitan population of Palama can drop in at their leisure, it answers for all purposes. Upon the walls are colored charts showing flowers, bulbs and their component parts; there are also anatomical charts, and maps of different countries. Tilted shelves run around the walls, on which are to be found magazines printed in English. The tables are generally covered with Chinese and Japanese books.

On one side are two large bookcases with sliding glass doors. These hold the library proper, there being several hundred classics installed therein, which are valued at about \$700. The books were donated by wealthy Chinese and young Chinese who have received an English education. Nearly all the books are paper-bound, and instead of being placed on end as in English libraries, they are laid out upon another, the spines being stamped upon the hall with the various titles. This library is read only by Chinese of higher intelligence, as the subjects are of such a nature that the ordinary Chinese mind cannot grasp them. This is the real Chinese library. It is conducted as a library association, of which a large number of Chinese are members, who pay stipulated monthly dues for the privilege of taking out the books. It is looked after by the Rev. Mr. Wong, pastor of the Fort street church.

Miss Whiteman, who came here from Utah a couple of years ago to do missionary work among the Chinese, is in charge of the reading room. The general direction of all the Chinese work, however, is in the hands of Rev. Frank Damon. Miss Whiteman is at the reading room every night, where she teaches English to ambitious Chinese, assists others in spelling and reading the English texts, and does much for the frequenters of the reading room in a religious way. On Saturday evening religious services are held, which are usually attended by a large number of Chinese, although Japanese are now and then to be found in the audience. Services are also held on Sunday afternoons.

NO RELIEF IN SIGHT

Merchants Meet to Discuss Freight Rates.

Inter-island freight rates and better shipping facilities were the subjects of discussion at Saturday's meeting of the Merchants' Association held in the Hawaiian Trust Co.'s offices. The meeting was unusually well attended, and for over two hours the merchants present engaged in a spirited discussion of the increase in freight rates, but at the conclusion agreed that there was no prospect of relief shown in the report of the committee, appointed to interview the heads of the steamship companies. A new committee was then appointed to secure relief from another evil, namely the present expense and wearisome delays in loading and unloading freights from island steamers, and it was decided to ask that the wharves be covered and warehouses built for the better accommodation of shippers.

It had been intended also to take up the matter of an appeal in the income tax case, and discuss the advisability of inter-island cable communication upon the completion of the proposed Pacific cable, but owing to the prolonged discussion of the shipping report, this was postponed until some later date. The next meeting will probably be held within ten days, as the new committee appointed is to report within that time.

The president, F. W. Macfarlane, presided at Saturday's meeting, and Wm. W. Harris occupied his usual place as secretary. Twenty-four members of the organization were present, including Geo. W. Smith, J. A. Kennedy, Robert Catton, L. E. Pinkham, J. F. Humberg, T. J. King, E. C. Macfarlane, M. A. Gonsalves, E. M. McInerney, F. B. Auerbach, F. J. Waldron, J. F. Soper, F. Church, C. S. Wight, D. Lewis and others.

The first matter presented was the report of F. J. Lowrie, chairman of the committee appointed at a recent meeting to consult with the two inter-island steamship companies over the recent increase in freight tariffs between the various islands. The committee reported having visited the officials of the Inter-Island Steamship Co. and the Wilder's Steamship Company, and that the firms were more than ready to meet them half way, and had showed every courtesy. The results of the interview were not, however, very promising, both companies claiming to have operated at a loss for some time past. One of the companies showed statements of a loss up to September 1st of about \$120,000, while the books of both companies showed they had operated at a loss. This loss is attributed to the enforcement of the shipping laws of the United States in the territory since annexation, the new regulations making necessary various improvements, life-saving apparatus, machinery, etc. One instance shown was the carrying of from three to four hundred Japanese at a single deck load before annexation, while now the shipping laws will not permit of a greater number than thirty or forty in the same vessel. The freight carrying capacity of the island steamers is also much reduced in the interest of life and safety, until now it is only a question of raising the rates or tying up the boats. The merchants present readily admitted the truth of the assertions of the steamship companies, and could see little help for themselves in the attitude of the two companies, however much justice there might be in the claims and reasons advanced. The Merchants' Association sees in this advance of freight rates a prospective loss of considerable island trade, of which the Makawell Plantation's move is only a forerunner. It may mean in the end that many of the plantations will make shipments to and from the coast direct, secure a port of entry, and have merchandise shipped directly to them, and load the merchandise vessels with sugar in return. The only salvation the merchants see in the efforts of the plantations to secure direct shipments, is the few ports on the other islands where a safe landing can be made. There is some talk also of the plantations on Kauai or the other islands joining their railroad lines, agreeing upon some port of delivery, building a wharf there, and landing all their merchandise in that way.

This first matter disposed of, the meeting then took up the question of better shipping facilities for the merchants at this end of the line. The one great need is provision for taking care of merchandise while waiting to load or unload the island steamers. Under the present arrangement drays are kept waiting for hours. Oftentimes, much to the detriment of the merchandise and at an added expense to the merchants. It was finally decided to appoint a committee to look into this matter, and Geo. W. Smith was appointed chairman of the said committee which is to report within ten days. The committee will visit not only the heads of the steamship companies but also the government authorities, with a view to securing some protection for their merchandise. The Merchants' Association desires the construction of roofs over the present wharves and also the erection of warehouses, where goods may be stored while waiting shipment on the island steamers, and where the companies may receipt for them, to hold until the arrival of the vessel. These measures may be immediately suggested in a hope that the shipping facilities may be remedied in Honolulu as soon as it is possible. Adjournment was taken at 4 o'clock to meet again upon the call of the chairman when the newly appointed committee is ready to report.

The Merchants' Association is in a very flourishing condition at present. The thirty merchants who were charter members have been augmented recently

COMMERCIAL NEW

WITH the coming of the holiday season there is growing a better feeling in all departments of business life of the city. The fact that collections are still slow makes the movements of large orders impossible, but there seems a reason for this, in the fact that the Christmas trade is opening up with more vigor than in several years. In one of the largest stores which deals with what might be called the ornaments of the holiday season, it was said yesterday that even thus far the cash trade has been greater than usual and the outlook is for a greater movement of goods than for several previous years.

The large collections of taxes, exceeding those of last year for the month just passed, by nearly seven hundred thousand dollars, explain in the greater part the shortages in cash which make the business of this year one done largely upon credit. This is due to the fact that the money paid into the treasury has to lie there for several months before it will again come into circulation, and thus the naturally short circulating medium of the islands will suffer from the renewed drain. There will have to be more money imported during the next season, or there will be even a greater demand for coin than now exists, and a still greater shortage in it.

The money picture of the season has been due to many causes but none more than to the fact that there has been greater demands upon the banks for money for payrolls for the plantations. This is coupled with the further fact that the plantations are carrying smaller balances here and the banks are compelled to carry the advances as before, to a larger sum total. Taking these features into account there is nothing unaccountable in the temporary shortage of cash, and no trouble to the business community will result from the conditions which are existent. For instance there was a recent closing down of a small business, the result of "failure of collections," as given by the man who failed. But when the schedule was filed it was found that the outstanding obligations were not more than one-eighth of the liabilities. This would indicate that there has been a larger investment made in some of the small businesses of the city than warranted by the conditions.

From the orders which are now on the books of the various leading brokers it seems evident that there is a better feeling in the business community. There is no longer any hesitation about the values of the various shares, and the investors are taking in all the good stocks which are obtainable. There are instances where money has been raised from trust funds by men who willingly offered their homesteads on mortgage for the purpose of obtaining the means to invest in shares. This feeling is shown in many ways and the sales of the week though small are indicative of investment rather than speculative buying.

Of the local shares the greatest advance was shown in Rapid Transit, the total shares sold being twenty-one. The first sales of the week were made at 90 but the stock went up on three offerings to 94.50. The outlook is good for a further stiffening of this stock. All over the list there was a good feeling though there were no advances in the recorded sales. Thus there were sold Waimanalo at 150, Ewa at 24, Kihel at 10 and Hawaiian Agricultural at 270. These were the reported sales but it is safe to say that there was a total of twice the amount of unreported sales among the brokers, the buyers desiring that the transactions be kept quiet.

Mutual Telephone showed an advance of \$1 a share on a lot of 52 sold while there was a reported sale of O. R. & L. Co. bonds at 104.50.

REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING.

There has been little doing in the real estate market, but what has been done was of the best kind, the purchasing of homes. Down town property has been quiet. There will be a new block erected at King and Maunakea streets by the Hawaiian Realty Company very soon, the contract for a five-story building of one story in height, being let. Progress upon other structures is rapid and there are several plans for new buildings under consideration.

An exhibition of quick work is being given by Fred Harrison with the new Hall building. After about three weeks of work the structure is now receiving the second floor, the construction having been carried on under great difficulties at first, owing to the fact that there was an amount of salvage from the old building, and to take care of this material meant that there had to be some work done amid the old pillars. Now the structure is so well advanced that some idea of what it will be when completed is given. There will be a facing of stucco put upon the brick pillars which are being constructed on the two fronts of the building, the bores being of stone from the contractor's quarry, which will make a very ornamental structure. In the interior there will be a coating of expanded metal and cement put about all the wood work, so that while the building is not to be entirely fire proof it will be of the slow consumption order. The work is being rushed, though the time limit upon the building is not to expire until the spring, and there is every indication that the contractor will have it in shape before that time. The work is one of the most speedy that has been so far attempted in the city.

ELKS TRIBUTE TO BROTHER'S ASHES

Services over the ashes of the late Johnson Nicklaus were held at the Elks' hall yesterday afternoon, the room being filled with the brother members of the order, to which the deceased belonged. The remains had been cremated and upon a draped altar in the center of the hall there rested a copper urn, which contained the ashes.

The impressive ritual of the order was followed in its entirety, the only emblem which was permitted upon the urn being the amaranth and ivy, as prescribed in the Elks' service, the former being its symbol of the immortality of the soul and the latter of devoted friendship as indicated by the order's motto, Brotherly Love.

The Rev. William M. Kincaid delivered the eulogy and followed it with the prayer, after which there was sung the order's funeral hymn.

There were many and beautiful floral tributes, both from the lodge and from friends in the city. The daughter of the late attorney, who came up from Hilo in the Kinau, was not present, but the immediate friends who were represented in the list of mourners in chief were Carl S. Smith, L. M. Whitehouse, W. A. Brown and George Rodiek. There was a large attendance of the friends of the late attorney.

The urn containing the ashes of the deceased was deposited in the undertaker's rooms of H. H. Williams to remain until directions are received from the widow as to their disposition. After the ceremony the floral tributes were distributed to the hospitals at the suggestion and under the direction of Exalted Ruler of the Lodge, Dr. C. B. Cooper.

TO GET RID OF A TROUBLESOME CORN.

First soak it in warm water to soften it, then pare it down as closely as possible without drawing the blood, and apply Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice daily, rubbing vigorously for five minutes at each application. A corn plaster should be worn for a few days, to protect it from the shoe. As a general liniment for sprains, bruises, lameness and rheumatism, Pain Balm is unequalled. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co. Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Mr. H. Waterhouse took the last Kinau for Hilo.

A REWARD IS NOW OFFERED

High Sheriff Brown stated last night that he would today offer a reward of \$500 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons guilty of the murder of Herman Lubeck in Honolulu on Friday evening, November 23, 1901.

He further stated that, while no definite clue to the perpetrator of the deed had been obtained, the police department entertained very strong suspicions regarding certain parties, and that, while at present it was only a matter of suspicion, he had hopes that the guilty parties would be brought to justice before very long.

The offer of a \$500 reward for information which shall lead to the arrest and conviction of the murderer of Herman Lubeck, has not as yet shed any light on the mystery, and the police appear to be as much at sea over the case as ever.

Mrs. Lubeck told a curious story to Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth on Saturday. She said that on Saturday morning a man who was a stranger to her, came to the house and inquired about renting a room. The conversation turned on the reward offered by the high sheriff, and Mrs. Lubeck states that the man said:

"I know who did the job."

"Tell me who it was," said Mrs. Lubeck.

"I can't tell you yet," said the man, "but there was a woman mixed up in it, and you know her well. I will be here again tomorrow morning, and then I will tell you all I know. I dare not tell you more now." With that the man took his departure, after hiring a room for \$7 a month, which he said he would occupy on Monday.

Incidentally the stranger mentioned that he was in the employ of Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth, and that the guilty person expected to get away by the Coptic on the 10th.

Mrs. Lubeck immediately sent for the Deputy Sheriff and told him what the man had told her.

Chillingworth says that he has no such man working for him and is of the opinion that he is either a freak or a fraud.

FIRST DISTRICT ELECTION

The election to fill the vacancy in the representation of the first district in the Legislature, caused by the death of J. E. Waliko, will be held at Hilo today. There are three candidates in the field. The Home Rule candidate is J. E. Waliko, the son of the former member. The Independent are confident of his success. On the other hand, there was an endorsement by the Republicans of J. D. Lewis, who will have great strength among the native voters. J. M. Kauwilo, the third candidate, will poll a heavy vote in Puna, according to the

ROB SEPS OF COAL

Systematic Thefts From Cargoes Discovered.

British coal cargo ships from Newcastle, consigned by James and Alexander Brown, have been systematically robbed during the discharge of the coal at Honolulu for the past year, and an investigation has been under way for some time to ferret out the methods employed by those suspected of being at the bottom of the steal. The figures of the weighed-in coal as obtained from the Newcastle scales and those obtained on the Honolulu scales have in many cases shown such startling discrepancies that the matter was put into the hands of competent men and every ship discharging coal has been under the surveillance of detectives. The comparison of the scale weights indicates that some of the vessels have been robbed of as much as fifty tons, calculated weights, the figures ranging down to five tons. It is known that this coal so stolen has been hawked about the city and sold in gunny sacks of the average weight of 100 pounds to the bag, and the agents here assert that there are at least fifty persons who are in the habit of receiving and paying for this coal, at a price far below that at which it could be sold by the consignees.

One of the ships which lost the greatest amount of coal was the James Tully, which is supposed to be a loser by forty-six tons. The company's coal is obtained from tunnels, at Newcastle, is loaded into cars run on a trestle, weighed on the scales supervised by the government officials, and then run out to trestles and dumped into chutes which lead to the vessel's holds. In this manner not a piece of coal so weighed-in is lost. The weights thus obtained appear on the bills of lading, but they never tally at Honolulu. If a Newcastle vessel discharges her cargo at ports on the other islands, the tally marks are almost identical. The same is true at ports in other countries, and the agents and shippers finally came to the conclusion that there was something rotten here, and the investigation was started. After the loss of the forty-six tons, a watch was kept on other vessels, and it is presumed that those engaged in pilfering wisely desisted from making attempts to steal, and the weights nearly agreed, and in some cases the weights showed a small gain of coal discharged over the measurements given on the bills of lading. One captain stated that he would give a bonus if a gain over the bill of lading weight was found. That certain cargo of coal showed a gain. It is also known that vessels discharging at the Oceanic dock and the coal carts from which have to go out to the scales near the Inter-Island wharf, and then discharge into vessels for the other islands, tally fairly well. But the losses are generally of vessels discharging on the Esplanade.

It has been discovered that the coal carts have had a tendency to lose much of the coal with which they started away from the vessel before going on the scales. Even after weighing out, carts have been watched carefully and seen to strike certain depressions in the ground, which caused big lumps of coal to roll off, and the same watchers have seen these lumps picked up by men and boys armed with gunny sacks. At times an entire cart load of coal has mysteriously failed to be discharged at the proper coal pile, and the question has arisen, where was it dumped? The vessels from Newcastle carry from 2,000 tons of coal up. This requires about as many thousand trips of carts to remove the coal from the wharf to the scales, and to the various coal piles. It is in these trips that hundreds of pounds of coal are rolled off with premeditation until the amount runs up into the tons. In this manner the company has lost thousands of dollars, which have been gained by those in the conspiracy. Not only have representatives of the foreign company shipping the coal been investigating the matter, but the local police officers have been told to keep their eyes open.

It is also stated by one of these coal men that the dust storms which sweep across the Esplanade have been invaluable in carrying on the operations of coal stealing. A swirl of wind around a coal cart gives ample opportunity for a lump or two to be "jolted" off and serves also as a cloak for the man with the gunny sack. The representatives of the shipping concerns have learned on good authority, that the presence of dust on the Esplanade is looked upon by these men as a blessing in disguise, and that they are fully alive to its usefulness. They never encourage sprinkling carts.

KOEBELE WRITES.

Tells Commissioner Taylor of Visit on Island of Hawaii.

Commissioner Wray Taylor yesterday received a letter from Professor Koebele, who is making a tour of Hawaii. Mr. Koebele writes:

"I have had a long trip so far and there is some more of it to come. At Honolulu I saw some fine coffee and a part of the burned district, which is as bad as I had believed it to be. All looks well again after the rain throughout the districts of Hamakua, Puna and Oahu. Am at the Volcano now and leave at 4 o'clock tomorrow morning for Pahala. From there I shall likely go overland to Kona. Shall return by the next Mauna Loa."

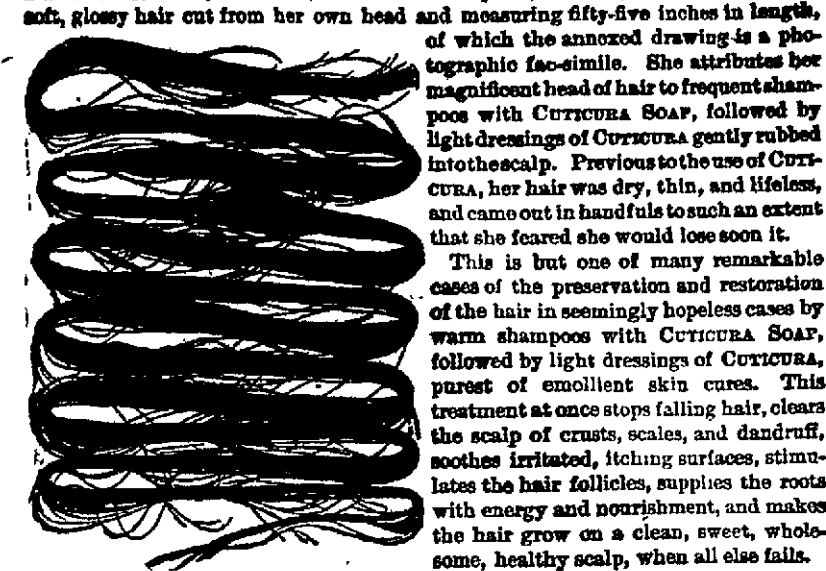
THROUGH BY FAST TIME.

Kalihi Extension Has Cars Which Make the Fastest Time.

The Rapid Transit Company began its ten minute service to Kalihi yesterday, running two cars from Liliha street. There is still one switch which is not completed, and until that has been arranged there will be no chance in the order of the running of the cars. Once this switch is ready, the line will be operated directly from Alexander street through to Kalihi. The stringing of the wire for the last stretch, from the school to the fertilizer works, was begun yesterday, and as fast as the road is surfaced and as fast as the condition of the street, the work of completing the wire will be on and the cars will be run clear through.

Hair 55 Inches Long Grown by Cuticura.

MRS. B., of L., sends us through our British Agents, Messrs. F. NEWBERRY & SONS, 27 and 28, Charterhouse Square, London, E. C., a strand of soft, glossy hair cut from her own head and measuring fifty-five inches in length, of which the annexed drawing is a photographic fac-simile. She attributes her magnificent head of hair to frequent shampooing with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA gently rubbed into the scalp. Previous to the use of CUTICURA, her hair was dry, thin, and lifeless, and came out in handfuls to such an extent that she feared she would lose soon it.



This is but one of many remarkable cases of the preservation and restoration of the hair in seemingly hopeless cases by warm shampoos with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA, purport of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, clears the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow on a clean, sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp, when all else fails.

MILLIONS OF WOMEN use CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Anal. Depot: B. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N. S. W. Sole African Depot: LEXSON LTD., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," free. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., CUTICURA REMEDIES, Boston, U. S. A.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

DORIC	DEC. 10	COPTIC	DEC. 10
NIPPON MARU	DEC. 18	AMERICA MARU	DEC. 20
FEERU	DEC. 26	PEKING	DEC. 27
CORTIC	JAN. 4	GAEILIC	JAN. 3
AMERICA MARU	JAN. 11	HONGKONG MARU	JAN. 11
PEKING	JAN. 18	CHINA	JAN. 20
GAEILIC	JAN. 28	DORIC	JAN. 31
HONGKONG MARU	FEB. 6	NIPPON MARU	FEB. 8
CHINA	FEB. 14		

For general information apply to P. M. S. S. Co.

H. Hackfeld & Co. Ltd.

AGENTS.

GREAT REDUCTION SALE

1901
CLEVELAND BICYCLES
\$35.00

Also a lot of Juvenile Wheels suitable for Christmas presents.

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

Ehlers Block, Fort Street.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 18, 1884.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM: one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the true palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles, 1s 1/4d, 2s 6d and 4s 6d, by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, 23 Great Russell St., London, W. C.

Mr. C. W. Dickey, who has been a visitor to his old home on Maui, came back to town early in the week.

Mr. Charles F. Eckhart of the Honolulu Experimental Station, has gone to San Francisco for the holidays.

WHARF AND WARE.

ARRIVED.

Friday, December 6.
Str. Mauna Loa, Smirson, from Kauai, Kona and Maui ports.
Str. Waialeale, Piltz, from Kauai ports.

Saturday, December 7.
Str. James Makee, Tullett, from Anahoula, Hinamalu, Kapaa and Kilauea, 2:30 a. m.
Schr. Lady Nelson, from Koolau ports, 7 a. m.
Str. Kinai, Clarke, from Hilo and way ports, 3 p. m.
Str. Lehua, Napala, from Maui and Molokai ports, p. m.
Am. schr. Luzon, Knox, from Tacoma, 10 a. m.
Schr. S. F. Redfield, Jorgensen, from Port Blakeley, 8 a. m.

Sunday, December 8.
Str. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Kauai ports.
Str. Claudine, Freeman, from Maui ports.
Am. schr. Mary E. Foster, Rudbeck, from San Francisco.

Monday, December 9.
S. S. Coptic, Rinder, from the Orient.
S. S. Doric, Smith, from San Francisco.
Str. Hanalei, Petersen, from Olowalu and Paauhau.

DEPARTED.

Friday, December 6.
Str. Hanalei, Petersen, for Olowalu and Paauhau.

Saturday, December 7.
Am. sp. Charming, Slater, for Tacoma, p. m.
Str. Waialeale, Piltz, for Makaweli, 2 p. m.

Sunday, December 8.
Schr. Lady, for Koolau ports.

Monday, December 9.
S. S. Coptic, Rinder, for San Francisco.
Str. Lehua, Napala, for Molokai ports, 5 p. m.
Str. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, for Anahoula, 4 p. m.
Str. James Makee, Tullett, for Kilauea, Kapaa and Hanamalu, 4 p. m.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Mr. J. A. Magoon is in Lahaina. The Supreme Court will adjourn today until the 6th of January.

There were 31 arrests made Sunday, 18 for drunkenness, but not one for assault. The buoy at Kapaa was carried away by a sudden gale last week, but was recovered later.

The schooner Alice Kimball is at present engaged in carrying cane cars from Kahului to Hana.

Mr. Mason F. Prosser, who spent Thanksgiving at home, went back to his Kaula home during the week.

Miss Ben Taylor who has been the guest of Mrs. Chas. B. Cooper, returned to Hawaii in the last Mauna Loa.

Mrs. Peck and the Messrs. Peck, who have been spending some weeks in town, returned to their home on Hawaii on Tuesday last.

Mrs. W. H. Rice and Miss Mary Rice came from the Garden Isle early in the week to attend the Macfarlane-Turne wedding.

Mrs. Noonan and Miss Katherine Widdifield will go to Hawaii sometime during next week to visit with Mrs. Noonan's relatives there.

Charles, the two-year-old son of C. B. Danielson, was killed Thursday by a kick from a horse at the Makiki fire station.

The awa license for Honolulu District was sold at auction to C. K. Aki, for \$1,001, he being the only bidder. The upset price was \$1,000.

C. L. Clement has revived his advertising monthly at Hilo. It is called "Side Lights on Advertising," and is a readable and useful publication.

The Supreme Court concluded the hearing of the argument in the case of Hackfeld & Co. vs. Grossman Bros., Saturday, and adjourned for the term.

A force of carpenters was engaged yesterday in making improvements in the registrar's office in the judiciary department. A new floor is being laid.

Twenty-five thousand packages of flower seeds will be sent from Washington by Delegate Wilcox to Wray-Taylor. They will be for free distribution.

As no reporter was permitted on board the battleship Wisconsin to enquire why a quarantine had been raised against visitors, the conjecture is that the vessel is again visited by measles.

The material owned by the Nahiku Sugar Company, which now is closed, is to be taken to Kahului, where it will be sold. A number of farmers, chiefly Portuguese, have settled on the Nahiku lands.

The fire commission will, after next Saturday, take a recess of sixty days, and during that time will complete the consideration of claims in which evidence has already been taken. Chairman Macfarlane will take a trip to the coast in the interim.

The condition of Mrs. Emma M. Nakulua, wife of the commissioner of private ways and water rights, who has been seriously ill for the last three weeks, has changed slightly for the better. Her attending physician entertains hopes of her ultimate recovery.

The income tax has been very nearly collected, there being less than \$17,000 still outstanding. Collector Pratt says the general tax list is considerably larger, but the lists have not been compiled yet, and returns are still coming in. The delinquent list will soon be published.

Principal D. K. Kamehameha School says that it is improbable that there will be an athletic meeting on Thursday, the 13th. An athletic meeting has been a feature of the celebration in past years, and the sports on Thursday Day have long been looked upon as ushering in the season of track athletics.

Several men were taken to the police station on the beach at Kilauea, charged with the theft of a small boat, some pieces of wood, and a small boat, buried in the sand and covered with a large piece of coral. The police were informed of the find but up to last night had no clue.

Rapid Transit car 26, being the pioneer car, had the honor Saturday afternoon of being the first car to go over the new Kilauea extension track which goes as far as Kamehameha IV road. Manager Ballentine and a number of the directors enjoyed the first trip over the new road which was found to be an excellent shape. The road was opened to the public yesterday, and will Wednesday transfers to the Kilauea extension cars will be given from the main line. After that date through cars will run all the time.

BIDS FOR WHARVES

Tenders Received for Bishop Dock.

Bids for the erection of the two wharves, which are to be constructed by the Bishop estate upon its lands at Kakaako, have been opened and are now under consideration by a committee, consisting of Trustee A. W. Carter and Messrs. Dodge and Rowell. While there has been no decision rendered, the tenders have been of such a wide scope that there is a good prospect that one will be found acceptable and that the work will be rushed along without any delay other than the making of the legal arrangements.

The lowest bid for the work was that of Cotton Brothers, which firm agreed to make the excavation, construct the wharves, wharfs and railroad lines, within the space of ten months, for the sum of \$143,082. This is \$10,000 below the next bid. The tenders cover all the phases of the work, some bidders figuring upon the excavating only, and others upon the construction of the wharves and sheds alone. The bidders were not only local firms, but there were tenders received from San Francisco and New York. Healy Tibbitts & Co. of the former city being the builders of the wharf and coal sheds for the navy department at Pago Pago, and Milliken Brothers of the latter city being the builders of many of the new sugar mills in the islands.

The improvement for which the tenders were received will change entirely the upper end of the harbor. The wharves will be located at that point where the Myrtle boathouse now stands. They will reach to the harbor line and there will be a slip excavated so as to give to the longer of the two wharves 500 feet extent and to the shorter one 450 feet. The wharves will be of the bulkhead pattern. The slip will be dredged to a width of 160 feet, and the wharves will be placed on either side of it. They will not be of the same width, one being only forty feet while the other will be seventy feet. There will be sheds upon each and railroad lines will run the length of the wharves so as to connect ships which may come up to the wharf with the Honolulu Iron Works first, and in the event of a belt line road, with the entire water front.

The specifications call for the construction of the docks upon the most approved plans, and the sheds will have as great floor space as it is possible to give to such structures. The placing of the wharves will be of great value to the estate, as it will place the district at the Waikiki end of the harbor in close touch with the water, which will render shipments and the receipt of coal much more easy and cheap than at the present time.

The bids were received and opened at noon Monday last and were considered by the trustees of the Bishop estate at the regular meeting Friday last, at which time the committee was named to consider the various tenders. This committee will report to the next meeting of the trustees. The bids, with the various conditions, are as follows:

Cotton Brothers, Honolulu—All work as per specifications for \$143,082. Time 10 months.

Hawaiian Eng. & Construction Co., Honolulu—\$153,401.91. Time 10 months.

Ferris & Haas, San Francisco—\$158,500. Time 16 months.

John A. Hughes, Honolulu—Wharves, sheds and all work excepting excavation, \$99,800. Time six months after excavation.

Healy Tibbitts & Co., San Francisco—Same, \$64,900. Time six months.

John Oudekirk, Honolulu—Excavation, \$128,650, wharves, etc., etc., \$64,600, total, \$193,250. Time 10 months.

Hawaiian Dredging Co., Honolulu, per W. F. Dillingham—dredging, etc., etc., at \$34 per cubic yard, wharves, etc., etc., \$1,000. Time 12 months.

John R. Parker, Honolulu—Dredging, etc., etc., at \$15 per cubic yard.

Milliken Brothers, New York—Wharf shed only. Iron and steel construction, \$15,117.

The removal of the offices of the First National Bank of Hawaii was completed yesterday, and the bank opened for business in the new quarters in the McIntyre block in the morning.

W. F. Pogue, manager of Kilauea Plantation, Maui, has tendered his resignation, to take effect on the first of January next, on account of ill health. Mr. James Scott, chief engineer of the Olan Plantation, recently chief engineer of the Makaweli Plantation, has been offered and has accepted the position, and will assume his new duties January 1, 1902.

The Merchants' Association will meet this afternoon to hear the reports of various committees. The most important matter will be a consideration of the report of the committee upon the recent advances in freight rates between the islands, conferences having been held with the heads of the inter-island companies.

Talk of a combination of ship owners at San Francisco to cut the wage paid to seamen is heard on present news.

A meeting of the Aloha Temple, A. O. U. M. S. was held Saturday evening and the following officers for the ensuing term were elected: Illustrative Potentate, Andrew Brown, Chief Ruler, Frederick J. Amey, Assistant Ruler, H. G. Holt, High Priest, and Prophet, Wm. H. Wright, Oriental Guide, H. C. Morton, Treasurer, J. G. Pratt, Recorder, J. G. Rothwell, Representative of the Supreme Council, Dr. C. R. Wood. The lodge will be represented at the convention in San Francisco next year by the Past Master Potentate, A. Brown.

FUTURE OF THE CHURCH

The Episcopalians See a Light Ahead.

Out of the chaos necessarily attending the transfer of the Anglican Episcopal church in Hawaii from English to American jurisdiction will come a united and prosperous church with constantly increasing and ever loyal members. Such is the belief of the Reverend Alexander Mackintosh, rector of the Second Congregation, as gathered from his parishioners. For himself he is not so willing to make the prediction, as to him the present chaos is still so perplexing as to leave the final outcome in doubt. However with the appointment and arrival in Honolulu of the new American bishop, Rev. Mr. Mackintosh anticipates that great good will result not only to the church as a whole but to each individual Episcopalian. To an Advertiser reporter yesterday the rector emphasized the fact that there was no friction between the two congregations and also that there was no distinction between Anglican and American. The American Episcopal church is an Anglican church and an English Episcopal church is an Anglican church, he says. The word Anglican applies equally to the Episcopal church whether it is in Canada, Australia, England or the United States. Further than that, there is no difference of creed and doctrine between the parent church in England or its American branch, and there is in England and the United States no hesitation in the interchange of pulpits by Bishop or rector, both churches being in full communion.

There is considerable doubt in Honolulu just at present as to when the new American bishop will arrive to assume jurisdiction of the Hawaiian branch, the appointment having not yet been made. This matter is in the hands of Bishop Clark presiding over the House of Bishops and he has quite likely designated a committee by whom this appointment will be made. Whether the new bishop will simply supervise the various congregations within his diocese or like the bishop of Honolulu, Alfred Willis, also assume the rectorship of the Honolulu church is a question which has been considerably discussed here of late with no satisfactory conclusions being reached. To this one mistake of Bishop Willis, in taking charge of the First Congregation as rector and also controlling the church as bishop is attributed a great deal of the dissension apparent in the Hawaiian church at present.

"As soon as the chaos clears away a great light out of the darkness will be seen," said Mr. Mackintosh yesterday. "What it will bring forth is difficult to foretell. I myself would like nothing better than a dip into the future. There is enough for the new regime to do in Hawaii and people say that the future has great things in store for us. Some of them tell me that as soon as the present trouble is over, the Episcopalians in the islands will rally around the new bishop, and the present churches will not be large enough for the increasing congregations. An immense number of people in the islands have professed our faith, but they do not attend worship, and say that it is because of our present trouble, but as soon as the cloud is lifted, they will all come back. There are enough members of both congregations to fill both churches to overflowing, and if they rally round the new bishop as they say they will do, there is a great future for the Anglican Episcopal church in Hawaii. There will be enough work for him to do, for there is room for expansion in the Episcopal church. One plan I have had in mind for years is a church at Palama; now the extension of the Kakaako district makes room for a mission among those people, and then the electric cars at Waikiki building up the district about the Moana Hotel emphasizes the need of a church in that vicinity.

"I have never seen a place so free from ecclesiastical troubles which threaten the life of churches in America and England, as is Hawaii. We have never had a religious fight or personal disturbances in the church of Honolulu. When the English mission was first established in the islands there were slight differences, but for the past twenty-five years not a breath of such a quarrel has disturbed us."

"It is a great mistake to think that there is any difference between the Anglican Episcopal church in England and in America. The English church is the parent, the American the daughter, and there has never been the crux between them. There is not the slightest difference between the doctrines and practices of the two churches. The difference in the prayer book is but slight, perhaps 'thee' for 'thou' or 'whoso' for 'which' and a little change in the communion service, but very little. Both come from the Scotch, and that is still considered the best. An Englishman need not be afraid to join an American church, the two are the same in doctrine and practice, and there has never been a thought of difference. The mother church in England and the daughter in America are in the fullest communion with each other, and with the other daughters in Australia, Canada, etc. Here in the broad bosom of the church they can meet together, and there is no national restraint. For we may differ in business and in politics, but in religion we must think the same or the bitterest of fights will follow. But let me emphasize again there is no friction here, nothing to quarrel about. England and American Episcopalians are an absolutely the same foot, and there should not be the slightest difference in the change from the one jurisdiction to the other."

READY TO KILL RATS

Work on Wharf is Now Practically Complete.

Only failure to secure necessary parts of the fittings for the placing of the disinfecting apparatus will prevent the trial of the plan of sulphur disinfecting upon the rats at the Oceanic wharf tomorrow. The preparation of the wharf for the test is practically complete, the work which remains to be done will be finished today, and there is to be fitted to the masonry only a few small connections.

The wharf has been battered all along the front and ends, and temporary bulkheads, which will be sufficient to prevent the gas from spreading all along the wharf, have been put in. The perfect cutting up of the wharf into sections, which could be treated separately, was found to be inexpedient, so it was determined to make the test with the temporary timbers, providing that the gas be sent in when the water is at its highest.

Upon the scow which lies alongside the wharf is the machine of the United States quarantining service, consisting of an engine and a blow fan, besides the combustion chamber for the burning of the sulphur. The connecting of the engine is practically done, but will require some work today, and thus it appears probable that the first work will be done tomorrow morning, provided the Sierra, from San Francisco, does not come to the dock before that time. In case the latter does not appear the high tide will be the signal for the pumping into the space beneath the dock of the sulphur gas, which will be kept going until there appears no possible chance that there could be any animal life in the space which has been filled with the vapor.

Before this is done, however, there will be made arrangements for the prevention of any of the rats escaping in the event there is a hole through which they could get away from the sulphur. The Oceanic wharf, which was chosen for the experiment, was an easy one upon which to operate, as there was very little planing to be done to render the surface fairly air tight, and the general construction was such as to make the placing of the battens an easy matter.

Assistant Superintendent Campbell said yesterday that he hoped to carry on the experiment not later than tomorrow morning, and that he was of opinion that he had the dock in a tight and safe condition. He did not think the space beneath the floor was air tight, but he thought it was nearly so, and that any gas which escaped would be simply an indication that the machine was doing its work well. Upon the result of this experiment will depend the full trial of the plan all along the water front, and should the committee of the Chamber of Commerce be satisfied that the rats are killed by this means, then a full force will be put upon the work and it will be rushed along, so that the thorough crusade may be inaugurated as soon as possible.

The gas which is used for the purpose of killing the rats is a form of sulphur and oxygen, the formula being S O₂, which is known as sulphur anhydride, there being three parts of oxygen to one of sulphur. The fan blows the gas from the combustion chamber into the space to be fumigated, and the speed of the fan gives the amount of oxygen which is added to the sulphur. The fan is generally run at the speed of 400 to 500 revolutions, which gives the necessary combination. The care which must be exercised is due to the fact that any greater amount of air introduced into the combustion chamber of the sulphur would make a combination which would not be noxious.

The ordinary time for the keeping of the gas within a space to be fumigated is six hours, but here the gas is kept on for a full day, so that there may be no danger but that it will fill every nook that may be in the hold of a ship or the underlying structural room. This plan will be followed with the docks, and there will be no opening of the floor until a day has passed. The gas is heavier than air, and so will lie close to the surface of the water, and this will necessarily a continuance of the pumping in of the gas for a longer time than if the space to be fumigated was the hold of a ship or a dry room.

WOULD YOU BELIEVE

The Statement of Some One in New York Quicker Than That of Someone in Honolulu.

Supposing you had a bad back; that is one that was weak, lame or caused you hours of suffering? Sometimes you had headache, and you would feel worn out, listless and played out generally. In such condition what would you most desire? Relief and cure. So would we all and so you can if you will listen to the advice of your neighbors. You may have tried many things without success; perhaps you read of some one in New York who was cured of a similar affection and tried his remedy. The failure may have made you skeptical. What you want in way of proof is the statement of a citizen of your own town, someone you can inquire of how he found relief. Now, that's just the kind of proof we are going to give you here.

Mrs. N. Joseph lives at the corner of Liliha and King streets, this city. She states as follows: "I was troubled for seven months with a lame back, and also suffered from occasional attacks of chills. These various complaints made my condition by no means a happy one, so that I much desired some remedy which would bring relief. This I found in Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, some of which I obtained at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. I am pleased to say that they gave me not merely temporary but permanent relief and I have not the least hesitancy therefore in recommending Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. They are a good kidney medicine."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50. Mailed by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

NOTIONS At Prices which will be Attractive to every Woman

Mail Order Department for those living out of Honolulu.

Feather-stitch Braid, 6 yards in piece, per piece, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 cents.

Shell Hair Pins, in boxes of a dozen, 25 cents per box.

American Hairpin Cabinets, 5 cents each.

Warren's Featherbone Collar Forms, 20 cents each.

Wood Darning Balls, 5 cents each; with sterling silver mounting, 25 cents each.

Spool Basting Cotton, 200 yards, warranted, two for 5 cents.

Treasure Safety Pins, equal to the best imported, 5 cents per dozen.

Garter Webbing, pure elastic, 10, 12½, 15, 20, 25 cents per yard.

Emery Balls, needed to take rust off your needles, 6 cents each.

English Hairpin Cabinets, very fine quality pins, 10 cents each.

Stay Lock Pins, very pretty shell, 10 cents each.

Darning Cotton, Coats' fast black, 5 cents a ball.

Improved Darning Ball, with spring attachment, 25 cents.

Curling Irons, 15 cents each.

Barbour's Irish Linen Thread, 200 yards, 10 cents.

Aluminum Thimbles, 10 cents each.

"The Comfort" Corset Hose Supporters, 25 cents per pair.

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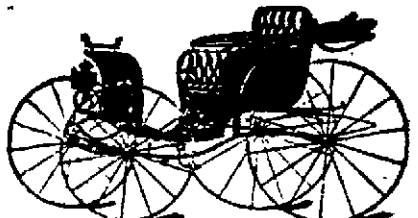
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WRITE FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND US FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE PRICES.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

AT THE POSTPONED ANNUAL meeting of the Hawaiian Soda Works Co., Ltd., held at Kakaako, the 27th day of November, 1901, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Eben P. Low, President.

Robert Hind Jr., Vice President.

Geo. L. Tulloch, Sec'y and Treas.

W. P. McDougall, Auditor.

Robert Loring, Manager.

Geo. P. TULLOCH Secretary H. E. W. Co., Ltd. 2228—Dec 3, 10, 11.

The nine members of the McKinley Memorial executive committee met at the Bank of Hawaii on Saturday. The list of sub-committees to carry out the work was completed.

ADMINISTRATRIX' NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been duly appointed administratrix of the estate of John Toms, late of Kapaemahu, Island of Kauai, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the said estate to produce proper vouchers to the undersigned at Kakaako, Kauai, within six months from date hereof, or they will be forever barred, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

MRS. ELLA TOMS, Administratrix of the Estate of John Toms 2228—Dec 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.

The Haku Sugar Company will soon begin grinding.